New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Military Division of West Mississippi.

By the steamship Columbia, arrived on Friday morning, we have New-Orleans dates to June 18, but no news of importance. Maj.-Gen. Sickles arrived on the 17th from Baton Rouge. He was received with an artillery salute. An interesting ceremony took place on June 17 at the Carondelet street Church, the occasion being the presentation of a flag from the Washington Square (New-York) M. E. Church to the Methodists of New-Orleans. The Rev. Dr. Newman made the presentation address, which was eloquent and patriotic, and gave various statistics showing the history, loyalty, and Anti-Slavery attitude of the M. E. Church. Judge Howell responded, accepting the offering. Gen. Canby is on a visit to Admiral Farragut, off Mobile. The health of New-Orleans is excellent. Several guerrillas have been captured on the Atchafalaya River by the 2d Maine Cavalry. The Rebels attacked a gunboat at Tunica Bend on the 15th, and a passenger steamer on the same night near Como Landing. The former drove off the Rebels, but it is supposed that the latter was considerably damaged. Lieut. Cobb of the New-Hampshire Cavalry, captured by the Rebels on May 15, was murdered after surrendering.

Letters from Arkansas to the 17th depict the Rebel Gen. Shelby with two thousand men, and McCoy with one thousand, as having matters all their own way, although there are Union forces in camp at Little Rock, Prairie Bluff, and Fort Smith. The Rebels, though, have only four pieces of artillery. Shelby captured the steamer Lugo, between Pine Bluff and Napoleon, on the Arkansas, on the 14th, loaded with cotton, and, of course, unless soon dispossessed of her, can use her for a ferry boat to enable Fagan's six thousand men—at last dates only fifteen miles from the Arkansas—to cross that river. McCray was eighteen miles above Duvall's Bluff, with one thousand men. He had taken a small steamer on White River. The water in the Arkansas was low. The White River was over its banks. The country was filled with guerrillas in all directions.

Memphis papers say that on the morning of the 22d inst. a detachment of Gen. Magruder's command, 600 strong, attacked two companies of the 12th Iowa Infantry, stationed near the mouth of White River. After severe fighting the Rebels were repulsed with a loss of 24 killed and wounded. Our loss was one killed and five wounded. The removal of the gunboat Tyler from that station probably emboldened the Rebels, and but for the fortunate arrival of the gunboat Lexington, the result might have been unfavorable to us. Our forces fought desperately, repelling several charges of the Rebels, and drove them from the field.

A communication has been received by the Navy Department from Admiral D. D. Porter, giving the particulars of the expedition up the Atchafalaya River by Lieutenant Commander Ramsel, with the steamers Chillicothe, Neosho, and Fort Hindman. When about a mile and a half from Semmesport a battery from the shore opened upon them. The Rebels were driven away, and the battery, containing 2 30-pounder Parrotts, was captured. One of the guns, however, was hurt; the other has been sent to Cairo. Our loss was small, one man only being wounded, it is thought mortally.

By a flag-of-truce boat, which arrived at the mouth of the Red River on the 17th inst., from Grand Ecore, La., we have returned to our lines at New-Orleans some three hundred wounded men, who reached that city safely on the evening of the 16th, having been paroled by the Confederate authorities. These men are the remainder of the five hundred who were left on the battle-fields of Pleasant Hill and Mansfield, after the fights at those places in April last.

A camp of Rebel conscripts on the Hendersonville road, six miles from Atlanta, on the 17th, broke for our lines. They numbered eight hundred, six hundred of whom got in and remain; two hundred were recaptured by the Rebels.

Rebel deserters who have surrendered to our gun-boats below say that Gen. Marmaduke is moving on Little Rock, Ark., to attack Gen. Steele and capture that city if possible.

On the 19th three companies of the 4th Virginia (Rebel) came into our lines on the Chattahoochee, took the oath of allegiance, and were employed as teamsters and laborers.

Military Division of the Mississippi.

On June 24, at 5 a. m., a flag of truce was sent into Lafayette, Ga., in the name of Gen. Pillow, demanding the immediate surrender of the town, and threatening to burn it if the demand was not complied with. The Rebels were 3,000 strong, and had completely surrounded the town; and on the refusal of Col. Watkins (who had only 400 men) to surrender, the Rebels advanced from all directions. At 9 o'clock they occupied three-fourths of the town, when Col. John T. Croxton of the 4th Kentucky came up and captured about 70 Rebels. Col. Watkins lost about 50 killed and as many wounded. Gen. Pillow left 100 dead and wounded on the field. Col. Falkner of the 7th Kentucky was captured in an attempt to make a charge upon the Rebels.

Naval.

In answer to a resolution of the House the Secretary of War has sent a communication to the House relative to the number, crew, and armament of war vessels suitable to be employed in carrying the mails. He states that they are 27 in number, named and described as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
Pompanoosuc	3,500	Java	2,500
Neshaminy	3,200	Hassalo	2,200
Wampanoag	3,200	Mosholu	2,200
Ammonoosuc	3,200	Mondamin	2,200
Madawaska	3,200	Neosagwo	2,200
Chattanooga	3,000	Cantoocook	2,200
Idaho	2,500	Willamette	2,200
Kewaydin	2,500	Tahgayuta	2,200
Guerriere	2,500	Watauga	2,200
Minnetonka	2,500	Arapaho	2,200
Antietam	2,500	Pushmataha	2,200
Illinois	2,500	Wanndoset	2,200
Piscataqua	2,500	Manitou	2,200
Ontario	2,500		

The speed of the first is 14 miles per hour, of the following six 15 miles, and of the others 13 miles. The first seven require 363 officers and men in war, and 226 in peace; the next eight 322 in war, and 163 in peace; and the remaining twelve 230 in war, and 139 in peace. Of the same three classes, the first has a monthly pay-roll in war of $9,190; in peace, $6,721, consuming 63 tuns of coal daily for mail purposes, and carrying 17 guns in war, and 5 in peace. The second class has a monthly pay-roll of $8,414 in war and $5,187 in peace, using 50 tuns of coal, carrying 9 guns in war, and 3 in peace. The third class has a monthly pay roll of $6,556 in war, and $4,779 in peace, using 50 tuns of coal, and carrying 9 guns in war, and 3 in peace.

Chief-Engineer Newton, U. S. N., has gone to Boston to examine and report on the monitor Chimo and her consort failures. The whole fleet of these light draught monitors must be remodeled.

Efforts will be made to launch the Puritan, now on the stocks at New-York, on the Fourth of July.

Southern News.

The New-Orleans Delta publishes a series of dispatches, copied from an Alabama paper, relating to the recent operations in Georgia, in which it is claimed that in every instance Gen. Sherman has been defeated. Johnston is said to have taken 13,000 prisoners, and the Rebel forces were "inspired with the greatest confidence in their ability to defeat the enemy." It is marvelous that Gen. Sherman's forces should thus be whipped in every engagement, and yet keep retreating all the time straight "on to Atlanta."

The Rebel Congress adjourned on the 10th of June. Among the later parts of their business, a law was made to amend "an act prohibiting the importation of luxuries," which indicates rather rough sumptuary measures. A bill to pay Jeff. Davis $2,000 in gold was tabled, as was another to authorize the improvement of railroad stock, iron, &c., when necessary for military purposes.

Miscellaneous.

The Sanitary Commission sent in one shipload to Grant's Army on Saturday, the 25th, the following load:

Invoice of goods sent out by the United States Sanitary Commission on their steamship, the Commander, to the army on the James River, Va., June 25, 1864: 5,000 lb condensed milk; 2,000 lb mutton, 1,296 lb beef stock, 1,200 lb chocolate, 300 lb hams, 2,248 lb sugar, 621 lb ground coffee, 120 lb black tea, 93 lb green tea, 45,000 lb canned tomatoes, 1,600 lb canned peaches, 1,200 lb canned pears, 1,200 lb codfish, 7,744 lb dried apples, 1,642 lb dried peaches, 2,370 lb canned meats, 6,554 lb pickled onions, 17,420 lb pickled cucumbers, 1,600 lb crackers, 100 bbls. onions, 70 bbls. potatoes, 100 boxes lemons, 1,440 bottles essence of ginger, 3,4 bottles Kissingen water, 72 bottles bay rum, 104 cases brandy, 100 cases sherry wine, 50 cases Bourbon whisky, 50 cases rye whisky, 6 doz. bitters, 469 surgeon's shirts, 384 flannel shirts, 240 hospital shirts, 210 cotton drawers, 155 cushions, 2,020 handkerchiefs, 24 towels, 32 quilts, 224 lb castile soap, 574 cans jellies, 5 kitts mackerel, 166 gals. vinegar, 12 jars horse-radish, 24 jars catsup, 6 live sheep, 3 doz. live chickens, 200 chambers, 200 urinals, 100 bed pans, 200 tin basins, 500 tin cups, 238 tin plates, 72 tin lanterns, 48 tin water pails, 6 tin farina boilers, 144 iron spoons, 144 knives and forks, 96 wood pails, 48 brooms, 12 washtubs, 12 washboards, 1 box clothes pins, 1 bale sponge, 1 box salt, 627 pairs crutches, 43 bead-rests, 1 stove and fixtures, 6 gals. tea, 1 bale hay, 1 bag corn, 60 feet lumber, 2 bbls. linen, 2 bbls. bandages, 4 bbls. cotton pieces, 5 surgeon's boxes.

Aside from and exclusive of this shipment, the Commission have sent forward since the 1st of the current month supplies as set forth in the list appended:

169,544 pounds canned tomatoes, 10,520 gallons of pickled cucumbers, 4,170 do. do. onions, 1,050 do. do. sauerkraut, 428 do. do. tomatoes, 165 barrels dried apples, 19 do. dried fruit, 50 half barrels porter, 201 boxes lemons, 25 do. oranges, 600 bottles extract of ginger.

The Commission have also directed that $1,000 worth of fresh vegetables be daily forwarded from Baltimore or Philadelphia to the army in Virginia. The shipment for May was as follows:

51,812 pounds canned tomatoes, 12,060 do. do. apple pulp, 15,168 gallons sauerkraut, 4,231 do. pickled tomatoes, 4,162 do. pickles, 3,580 do. pickled onions, 1,106 do. curried cabbage, 2,400 boxes portable lemonade, 671 pounds dried apples.

The following prices current in Georgia are from one of our correspondents with Sherman's army: Wages per day, plowing or splitting rails, $5; flour per barrel, $100; corn per bush., $20; bacon per lb., $6; sweet potatoes per bush., $40; coffee per lb., $16—none since the war; eggs per dozen, $2 50 and $3; Rice per lb., $1; Cheese—none to be had since the war; a good cow, $300; a good cow with young calf, $500; a good horse, $4,000 to $5,000; sirup per gallon, $20; a negro man, $4,000 to $5,000; a negro woman, $2,800; calico, per yard, $5, this; cotton, homespun, $10 per yard; cotton, domestic checks, $10 per yard; women's shoes, per pair, $40, coarse; men's shoes, per pair, $50, coarse; ladies' shoes, fine, per pair, $100—none to be had; cotton-cards, per pair, $70; nails, per pound, $3; horse-shoes, per set, $8; jugs, per gallon, $1; milk, per canteenful, $2; butter, per pound, $5.

Gov. Morton has addressed a memorial to Congress relative to recruits enlisted into old regiments and batteries prior to 1863, with the understanding that they were to serve only for the unexpired term of the organizations to which they were attached, and who are now held for the full term of three years. The question had heretofore been submitted to the War Department, but relief could not be granted owing to the form of enlistment. The memorial sets forth the acts fully, and prays Congress, as a matter of justice and good faith toward soldiers, to take such action as will secure their discharge according to the original understanding.

The English man-of-war Phaeton arrived on the 24th from Halifax and fired a salute, which was responded to by the fort. This makes two English vessels now at Old Point, the Buzzard having dropped down from Norfolk. There is a rumor very current here that the officers of the Buzzard recently gave a dinner on board their vessel to several officers of our army and navy, upon which occasion the Rebel flag occupied a prominent position, and that the insult was not resented by our officers. The truth of the rumor will soon be known, as considerable feeling exists upon the subject among our loyal officers.

There are no proposals responsive to the Navy Department's inviting proposals for cables and anchors, but there is an abundance of letters whose tenors are: First, the rising prices of iron and of labor make it impossible for us to contract specifically. Second, your treatment of the men who built your ironclads and monitors makes us afraid to have anything to do with you. The Navy Department has got to be considered among iron workers as the gateway of bankruptcy.

The Sixteenth New-York Volunteer artillery, commanded by Col. J. J. Morrison, headquarters at Yorktown, Va., is the largest regiment ever recruited in the United States, and has men in the following places:

At Yorktown	1,110	With 148th N. Y. Vols	48
At Williamsburg	735	With 89th N. Y. Vols	45
At Gloucester Point	147	With light batteries U. S. artillery	22
At Bermuda Hundred	270		
Erecting Telegraph	50	With Army of the Potomac	201
With 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles	272		
Total number of men			2,929
Officers			53

The operations of Gen. Sherman are resulting in the steady drift northward of a stream of Rebel prisoners, which is constantly passing through Louisville, Ky., alone, at the rate of from 200 to 300 a day. This keeps up all the time, and proves that there must be a terrible drain on the Rebel army in Georgia.

A Maine regiment, which arrived at Washington on the 25th from the front, reported a very significant fact, and full of encouragement to us, that they captured recently out of a large Rebel force about one hundred, every one of whom was either seventy years old, or thereabout, or boys of fifteen.

The Commissary-General of Prisoners, acting under instructions of the Secretary of War, on Saturday, the 25th, sent from Fort Delaware to Hilton Head the Rebel officers who are to be placed under fire. Gen. Gardiner, who was captured at Port Hudson, is said to be among the number.

Gen. Sherman officially reports the additional capture of 2,000 prisoners. The total number thus reported by him is upward of 3,500. Two thousand have already reached Little Rock, Ark., and the rest are now on their way.

Gen. Grant appreciating the tremendous labors of our black and white troops in front of Petersburg, fighting by day and intrenching by night, has ordered the distribution among them of a whisky ration.

By direction of President Lincoln the 13th Army Corps has been temporarily discontinued. The General commanding the Division of West Mississippi has been ordered to the command of the troops of this corps.

All the Rebel officers lately confined at Point Lookout have been transferred to Fort Delaware, to make room for the rest of the Rebel prisoners who crowd that camp to more than its capacity.

Chariton County, in the heart of Northern Missouri, is being raked and scourged by robbers and murderers, calling themselves guerrillas.

Col. Frank Wolford was arrested at Lebanon by order of Gen. Burbridge, and brought to Louisville on Monday night.

Since the 1st of May 2,558 deaths of soldiers have occurred in the hospitals at Washington.

Within the week ending June 27 nearly 10,000 convalescents have been sent to the front from the Washington hospitals. The men are constantly going forward, and it is expected that at least 6,000 will rejoin their commands this week. Not more than 16,000 patients remain to be cared for, and this number will be reduced within the next three weeks, so as to leave none but desperate cases.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from Washington.

The following correspondence explains itself:

INQUIRY OF THE ASSESSOR.

MAY 30, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have a case of this kind in my district, and several other cases, involving the same principle, among our most intelligent and responsible citizens. A person, some twenty years ago, purchased a piece of land at a cost of $1,000, and sold about one-fifth of it (that of the least value) last year for $2,000. He and others claim this as their capital, and that the law never contemplated taxing as income operations of this kind, or transfers of capital from one form of investment to another. That, if this property had been exchanged for other real estate, or for railroad or other stocks, no income tax would have been assessed or collected, and that the fact of its having sold for money, and that money reinvested in other unproductive real estate, buildings, stocks, or any other kind of property, amounts simply to a change of investment of capital, and does not render any part of it liable to be treated as income.

He contends that in any event all that could be claimed by the Government would be the appreciation of the property after the law went into effect, to the time of sale. He says it will be impossible for him to make a correct statement of what he has paid out for taxes and other expenses since he purchased to this time.

As these cases are of considerable magnitude, and likely to be contested if proceeded against, I would like full and complete instructions in regard to them.—Yours very truly, PETER PAGE,

Assessor 1st District Illinois.

Hon. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

THE REPLY OF THE COMMISSIONER.

TREASURY DEPT., OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 6, 1864.

SIR: In reply to yours of the 30th ult., I have to say that, where real estate has risen in value since its purchase, the increase must be considered income to the owner. The only question is, shall this appreciation be taxed as income each year of its accruement, or shall the Assessor wait until the property be sold, and the absolute profit realized, before he considers it income? To assess the nominal appreciation of property year by year would be to assess an amount vague and uncertain, and frequently valueless to the owner. Such a course would be fruitful of bickering and dissatisfaction, to say nothing more.

It is found more equitable by this office to assess the appreciation of property only when realized by a sale, when the same at once becomes tangible, and therefore reasonably assessable.

It is immaterial for purposes of taxation whether the consideration for property sold as above consist in money or stocks, or other representatives of value, so the same is of a nature that admits of the profits of the sale being even approximately estimated.

In view of the above, you will assess the profits realized by the party whom you mention, according to rules by this office heretofore provided.

Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Dep. Com'r.

PETER PAGE, esq., Assessor 1st Dist., Chicago, Ill.

While the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which has just become a law, was pending in the two houses, the most prominent clause discussed was that providing for the appointment of twenty-five consular pupils, the object being to train them for the discharge of such duties abroad. The disagreements were compromised as follows, by the Joint Committee of Conference: The President is authorized, whenever he shall think the public good will be promoted thereby, to appoint Consular clerks, not exceeding 13 in number at any one time, who shall be citizens of the United States and over eighteen years of age at the time of their appointment, and shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not exceeding $1,000 per annum, to be determined by the President, and to assign such clerks from time to time to such consulates and with such duties as he shall direct, and before the appointment of any such clerk shall be made, it shall be satisfactorily shown to the Secretary of State, after due examination, and report by an examining board, that the applicant is qualified, and fit for the duties to which he shall be assigned, and such report shall be laid before the President, and no clerk so appointed shall be removed from office, except for cause stated in writing, which shall be submitted to Congress at the session first following such removal.

The Inter-continental telegraph bill, which passed the Senate on the 21st, grants the right of way through any Territories of the United States to the boundary of British America, with the branch lines needed to open communication with the mining districts and settlements, instead of granting a quarter section of land each fifteen miles; the use of so much unappropriated public land as is needed for stations, not to exceed forty acres for each fifteen miles of line. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, not instructed, to detail a steamer or other vessel to assist in surveys and laying wires. The subsidy of $50,000 per year is stricken out. The Secretary of War is authorized, but not directed, to use the available military forces in the Territories to protect lines. It is made subject to prior use by the Government, and open at all times to the public and other telegraph lines at regular charges. The rate of charges shall not exceed the usual average rates in Europe and America for the same service, such as shall be fixed by convention between the United States, Russia, and Great Britain.

The President has signed and approved the act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States Army. It provides that on and after the 1st of May last, and during the continuance of the present Rebellion, the pay per month of non-commissioned officers and privates in the military service shall be as follows:

Sergeant-Majors, $26; Quartermasters and Commissary Sergeants of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, $20; Sergeants of Ordnance, Sappers and Miners and Pontoniers, $34; Corporals of Ordnance, Sappers and Miners and Pontoniers, $20; Privates of Engineers and Ordnance of the first class, $18, and of the second class, $16; Corporals of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, $18; Chief Buglers of Cavalry, $23; Buglers, $16; Farriers and Blacksmiths of Cavalry and Artillery, $18; Privates of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, $16; Principal Musicians of Artillery and Infantry, $22; Leaders of Brigade and Regimental Bands, $75; Musicians, $16; Hospital Stewards of the first class, $33; Hospital Stewards of the second class, $25; Hospital Stewards of the third class, $23. All non-commissioned officers and privates in the Regular Army, serving under enlistments made prior to July 22, 1861, shall have the privilege of reënlisting for a term of three years, in their respective organizations, until the 1st of August next; and all such non-commissioned officers and privates so reënlisting shall be entitled to the bounties mentioned in the joint resolution of Congress approved Jan. 13, 1864. In all cases where the Government shall furnish transportation and subsistence to discharged officers and soldiers, from the place of their discharge to the place of their enrollment or original muster into the service, they shall not be entitled to travel, pay, or commutation of subsistence.

As a general answer to all applicants who desire to know at what rate the Government will dispose of the remainder of the six per cent seventy-five million loan of '81, the Secretary of the Treasury announces that bids will be received for the remainder, amounting to about thirty millions, until July 6. No offer will be entertained at a less rate of premium than four per cent, and awards will be made to higher bidders above that rate.

The President, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, sent to the Senate on the 28th inst. a communication from the Secretary of State, from which it appears that no authority has been given by the Executive of this Government, or by any Executive Department, to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits either in Ireland or Canada, or in any foreign country, for either the Army or Navy of the United States, and, on the contrary, that whenever application for such authority has been made, it has been refused and absolutely withheld.

By an order of the War Department, that portion of Maryland between the Patuxent, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Potomac River, including the Prisoners' Camp at Point Lookout, has been added to the Department of Washington.

The House Military Committee have reported in favor of allowing Mrs. Jean M. Lander, born Davenport, widow of Gen. Lander, $1,750 for her husband's services in surveying the railroad route from Puget's Sound to the Mississippi.

New-York.

At the conclusion of the arguments in the Arguelles case on the 24th, the District-Attorney stated to the Court that a resolution had been that morning placed in his hands, passed by the Grand Jury, to the effect that at present it was not desirable to take any steps for the prosecution of the parties concerned in the suppression of *The World* and *The Journal of Commerce*. As the Grand Jury refused to indict, of course the matter must rest for the present; but he wished to state that it was his intention to bring the matter again before the Grand Jury next term, and take the proper measures for the prosecution of the guilty parties. The case came before the Court of General Sessions on the 24th, on a petition from Marshal Murray to remove the trial of the case to the U. S. Circuit Court. C. A. Seward, W. M. Evarts, and Jas. T. Brady, esqrs., were for the defendant, and District-Attorney Hall and Amasa J. Parker, esq., for the people. The arguments lasted the whole day, and the Court reserved its decision until July 6. Gov. Seymour is dissatisfied with the action of the Grand Jury, and writes to District-Attorney Hall that, as the Jury have refused to do their duty, the subject of the seizure should at once be brought before some proper magistrate. The letter seems to be an order to Mr. Hall to prosecute the case on behalf of the people of the State, inasmuch as the aggrieved parties do not seem inclined to trouble the Courts on their own behalf. The Governor intimates that any real decision by the Grand Jury would have satisfied him, but as they simply decided that it was inexpedient to examine into the subject, he assumes that they made no inquiry at all, and sharply rebukes them for disregarding their oaths.

The miniature brig Vision, the smallest craft that has ever yet attempted to cross the Atlantic, was to have sailed on Saturday, the 25th, but was unavoidably detained until next afternoon, when she departed from the Battery direct for Liverpool. She sailed out in gallant style, with colors flying, manned by a crew consisting of Capt. John C. Donovan and his dog Toby, and one man named Williams, an old salt from Rhode Island. Her departure was witnessed by a large number of people, who remained, despite the intense heat, until the vessel became but a speck on the water. All seemed unanimous in expressing their desire that she would make a safe and successful voyage. Two months is the time that she is expected to make her trip in.

Tom Hyer, for many years the champion of the American prize ring, died in New-York on the 26th, at his late residence, No. 135 East 35th street, of cardiac dropsy. He came home at a late hour the previous evening, and complained of feeling unwell, grew rapidly worse, and died about 6 a. m. For many years past he has been failing in health and has lately presented a striking contrast to the stalwart man, who, in 1849, beat the notorious bruiser, Yankee Sullivan. Until within a few months past he held a position in the Street Commissioner's office.

Mr. Isaac Henderson, publisher of *The Evening Post*, and Navy Agent at New-York, was arrested on the 22d by Marshal Murray, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Betts, on the application of Mr. Wilson, Special Counsel of the Navy Department. The charges are very serious, embracing fraud, bribery, the transmission of false vouchers, &c.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan was serenaded on the night of the 26th at the Fort William Henry Hotel, at Lake George, and made a speech complimenting the bravery of the soldiers who came from those parts, and containing aspirations after "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is."

In the case of Wilkins agt. Earle, the jury has returned a verdict of $21,649 27, to which the Court has added $500 allowance for expenses. The plaintiff sued for a package of money left in charge of the clerk of the hotel in New-York, of which the defendant is proprietor.

Some ladies prepared a bountiful strawberry feast for more than 3,000 wounded and sick soldiers in hospital at David's Island, New-York harbor, on Thursday, June 23. The berries were eaten with immense relish, and sundry accompanying addresses heard with applause.

A recruit named Frank Butler was shot dead in Morris street, in this city, on the evening of June 28, while endeavoring to desert. The guard, in firing on Butler, wounded two citizens.

The rush of immigrants to New-York is unparalleled. Within twenty-four hours ending at noon on the 23d five vessels came in, bringing 3,234 passengers, all from Liverpool.

Mr. Joseph F. Scoville, the notorious Secessionist correspondent of *The London Standard* and *Herald*, died suddenly in this city on Saturday morning, the 25th.

About midnight on Friday the 24th, the famous Pavilion at Rockaway, L. I., was entirely destroyed by fire. Several other buildings were burned.

Political.

Gov. Pierpont of Virginia has issued an address to the loyal citizens of Norfolk, in which he says: I have received trustworthy information that Gen. Shepley, acting under the orders of Gen. Butler, intends to order a poll to be opened on the 24th of this month to take a vote of the people of Norfolk whether they desire civil government to be continued in that city, and if a majority of the votes are cast against the continuance of civil government, Gen. Shepley intends by military force to prevent the trial in the Circuit Court of some thirty odd indictments against liquor venders in that city who have violated the license laws of the State. I know of no authority in the State or Federal laws authorizing the people to abrogate the civil laws of the State in any city or county, and such act can only be considered revolutionary; therefore no loyal citizen will be expected to vote on the proposed question.

N. B.—The vote was taken, and stood 316 against Gov. Pierpont's kind of Government to *four* for it.

An immense ratification meeting of the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson was held on Monday night, June 20, in Trenton, N. J. Addresses were made by the Hon. E. Delafield Smith of New-York, and Courtlandt Parker, esq., of Newark. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the nominations. The meeting closed with a display of fireworks.

The Lawrence Journal, a well-known Democratic paper, published at New-Castle, Lawrence County, Pa., has abandoned the Democratic party, and hoisted to the mast head the names of Lincoln and Johnson, the Union candidates for President and Vice-President.

The Hon. Shelby McCullom of Sangamon County was nominated on the 21st inst. for Congress by the Union men of the VIIIth District of Illinois. John Baker is the Union candidate for Congress in the XIIth or Egyptian District, and his friends speak confidently of his election.

An election has just taken place in Nebraska, to decide whether the people want a State Government, and to elect delegates to frame a State Constitution, in case the decision is in favor of a State organization. Partial returns from the principal counties indicate that the people are opposed to a State Government.

W. McKee Dunn has declined the Union nomination for Congress in the IIId District of Indiana. He is Judge Advocate in the Department of Missouri. Joseph H. Defrees, it is predicted, will be the Union candidate in the Elkhart District, Mr. Mitchell having declined.

The following resolution was the only one passed by the Kansas Peace Democratic Convention at Topeka, June 1:

Resolved, That we are in favor of making Kansas a *free white State*.

A Fremont and Cochrane meeting took place in Cooper Institute, New-York City, on Monday evening, June 20. The room was crowded. Dr. O. A. Brownson made the chief speech of the evening.

The "Union Conservative National Convention," which was to meet on the 3d of July at Chicago, has been postponed to the 27th of August.

Domestic Miscellany.

News from San Francisco to the 20th is that the steamship Pacific has arrived from British Columbia, Oregon, bringing $165,000 in gold from Oregon and Idaho mines. Two thieves were hung by a Vigilance Committee at Dungeness, Washington Territory, two weeks since. The telegraph is to be extended from Olympia to Victoria, when there will be an uninterrupted line from the latter point to San Francisco. The Sanitary Commission at Sacramento have $18,000 in gold to forward. The Supervisors of San Francisco held a meeting on the 22d, to take action concerning the Comanche contractors. It is stated that they would put her together at the contract price, notwithstanding the depreciation of greenbacks, if the underwriters will pay them the damages sustained on the woodwork, furniture, sails, &c., amounting to $60,000 in gold. The United States District Court has ordered the sale of another large lot of smuggled opium. The present Custom-House authorities have rigidly enforced the laws regulating customs, and have confiscated goods to the value of half a million for false valuation. The first joint stock banking corporation in the State began business June 15, with a paid-up capital of $2,000,000. A new bank has been started, and two others will soon be started, by foreign capitalists.

There is a very sharp drouth in the region about New-York. The roads are beds of dust. The crops have not yet suffered seriously, but they soon will if the drouth continues as it has for nearly three weeks. We were in Dutchess County last week, and found the drouth more severe there than nearer the city. Old mowing fields, pastures, and late oat crops were beginning to be seriously affected. A gentleman just from Wisconsin speaks of drouth there as very serious. The following extract from a letter from Ohio shows how it is there. It is dated June 20, and says: "In this township, and generally in the vicinity of Cleveland, it has not rained the last nineteen days, and everything is suffering from the drouth. Winter wheat is badly killed, and many farmers are sowing oats on the same land. No cherries or peaches; strawberries small, scarce, and dear; a fair promise of pears, apples, raspberries, and currants. Planting late, and much corn and potatoes struggling against the drouth, as well as oats and grass."

The Bostonians, tired of being fleeced by Pennsylvania to the tune of $14 a ton for fuel, are combining and sending off vessels to Nova-Scotia, where it is sold at $9, for a supply. Chelsea has an association which offers to supply its members with Pennsylvania coal for next Winter at $3 a ton cheaper than the dealers ask for it. In Philadelphia, neighborhoods are clubbing to buy coal by the cargo, and thus save the heavy commission of the retailer. Such a movement in New-York would finish the monopoly here. A Boston paper advocates the use of peat as a substitute for coal, and says there is plenty of it in Massachusetts.

Upward of 100 gentlemen, delegates and invited guests, attended the New-Jersey Editorial Convention at Schooley's Mountain Springs on Thursday and Friday, 23d and 24th. They were sumptuously entertained, and received every attention they could desire. At the business meeting a resolution was passed to increase the price of weekly papers in New-Jersey from $1 50 to $2 per annum. Since the last meeting of the association three of its members had died on the field, where they had gone to defend our common country.

The editors of *The Chicago Times* having been sued for libel, consisting of defamation of female character, have petitioned for a change of venue, representing that the inhabitants of Cook County are so prejudiced against them that they will not receive an impartial trial. The prayer was granted, and the case set for trial in Lake County. It is rather surprising, when we remember *The Times's* boast of its strong backing in Cook County, that they should pray for relief from the judgment of their friends.

Miss Mandana Tileston, daughter of the late Cornelius Tileston of Williamsburg, Mass., was married a few weeks since at Oxford, Ohio, to the Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, after an engagement of thirteen years. Preparations for their wedding were being made twelve and a half years ago, when Mr. Fairbanks was imprisoned in Kentucky for assisting slaves to escape, and he has just been released. During all this time Miss Tileston did not relax her efforts to secure his release.

As an evidence of the bogus character of the gold quotations sent to Baltimore from New-York, and posted on the bulletin boards of our gold gamblers, a respectable banker there a few days ago tested the faith of our gold speculators in their quotations, offering to sell $5,000 in gold to a broker who had posted on his bulletin, "Gold wanted at 202." The dealer, however, "backed down," and the highest he was willing to purchase at was 198½.

A Copperhead newspaper in Washington asserts that Senator Andy Johnson, Union candidate for Vice-President, has cast off his mother and lets her peddle tripe in Philadelphia, at the age of more than seventy. The improbability of this story is intrinsic, and is further shown by the fact that she died seventeen years ago at Greenville, Tenn., cared for by all her family.

The last rail of the Atlantic and Great-Western Railroad was laid at Dayton on June 23. The line is now completed, and forms the connecting link between New-York and St. Louis, without change of gauge.

In the matter of resistance to the Enrollment law in Fulton County, Ill., it has been decided by the United States Court of that district that the law is entirely constitutional.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

Papers of the 13th, per City of Cork, contain the following intelligence:

MADRID, June 11.—In to-day's sitting of the Congress, Señor Nocedal said the diffusion of democratic ideas must be prevented by all means. The sole mention of the word democracy in the newspapers ought to make them liable to punishment.

PARIS, June 11.—The *Gazette de France* of this evening publishes a rumor that the Emperor of Russia will come to Paris on Monday next under the strictest incognito.

PARIS, June 12.—The *Moniteur* of this evening says the disturbances which have broken out at Sfax appear to have no connection with the insurrection properly so called. It is asserted that the insurgents have sent a deputy to Sfax to disown by that demonstration all connection with the authors of the disturbances.

COPENHAGEN, June 11.—The Germans have abandoned Aalborg and withdrawn South. The *Dagbladet* of to-day says: Schleswig-Holstein, as a separate State within the monarchy, is incompatible with Denmark's rights and honor. No Danish King can listen to such a plan. A Government inclined to such a proposal would soon learn that the people will not sacrifice their National independence at any price.

VIENNA, June 11.—The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of to-day says: The British Cabinet vehemently opposes the line of demarkation proposed by the German Powers, and even goes so far as to threaten warlike demonstrations.

By the arrival of the Bavaria off Cape Race, we have two days later news from Europe.

The pirate Alabama was reported at Cherbourg, France, on the 13th.

The Tories intend to break up the Cabinet on the Danish question. The Danish notables, in an address to the King, intimate that the "personal union" of Schleswig and Holstein with the kingdom, would entail the loss of Schleswig. Lord Russell has intimated to the Austrian Embassador in London, that should the Austrian fleet proceed to the Baltic, England would also send a fleet there. The representative of the German Diet, in the London Conference, has laid down the principle, that no part of Schleswig can be ceded to Denmark without the consent of the population.

By the arrival of the City of London and the Hibernian we have two days later news from Europe to June 16.

The Rebel privateer Alabama landed at Cherbourg forty prisoners, the crews of the ships Tycoon and Rockingham. The Alabama requires extensive repairs, and she is to be permitted to make them in dock at Cherbourg.

A quantity of forged Confederate bonds, of £20 each, have been put into circulation in England. One batch of $72,000 was sold in London to go to Holland.

Fresh instructions have been sent to the Governors of the English Colonies respecting the treatment of prizes captured by Federal or Confederate cruisers if brought into English waters. They are to be immediately ordered to leave, but if actually converted and used as public vessels of war, they are not to be deemed a prize.

The meeting of the London Conference which had been appointed for the 15th had been postponed to the 18th. No agreement about the frontier line had yet been reached. The people of the two Duchies continue to petition against the division of Schleswig and for a free and independent Schleswig-Holstein. The Prussian Government has purchased a large number of vessels in America.

Canada.

There has been a political crisis for the week ending June 25 at Quebec, in consequence of the Ministry being defeated by a majority of 2. A coalition has been formed, and business is progressing again. Three Upper Canada members of the Opposition go into the Ministry. Messrs. Brown and Mowat are mentioned, but the offices will not be changed till after the prorogation, which is expected to take place on Wednesday, the 29th. A federation of all the Provinces is proposed, Canada to be divided into three States.

An emigrant train, consisting of eleven cars, went over Beloit Bridge, near Montreal, Canada East, on Wednesday, June 29, with 354 German emigrants on board. Thirty-four bodies have been recovered, and between thirty and forty taken out more or less badly injured. The engineer went down with his engine but escaped with slight injuries. The depth of the water where the accident happened is about ten feet.

West Indies.

We have news from Port au Prince to the 19th. The conspiracy that was on foot some time ago has proved a complete failure, having involved the arrest of four of the most prominent citizens of Port-au-Prince, of whom, after a very fair trial, two have been condemned to death, and the others to three years imprisonment. But the clemency of the President has commuted the sentence of the former to five years in the General Penitentiary.

Mexico.

Semi-official dispatches received at Washington on the 26th from Monterey, Mexico, dated May 25, confirm the news of Gen. Doblado's defeat at Matahuala, on the 17th. Doblado thought to find there the traitor Gen. Mejia alone, and just as the battle had begun the French Col. Aymard came with three thousand French soldiers, and attacked Doblado on the flank. Doblado lost his artillery and about fifteen hundred infantry. The Mexican Government had determined to make a stand at Buena Vista, where Gen. Taylor fought against Santa Anna, and should the French march to Monterey they will find that point fortified and sufficiently garrisoned. It is not true that Gen. Uraga had any idea of going over to the French, as has been stated. The French Gen. Douai, in Guadalajara, and the French Col. Dupin, in Tampico, are committing the most cruel and barbarous acts against the noncombatants. The French authorities had issued very stringent orders at Puebla, the City of Mexico, and other cities, with the object of forcing the inhabitants to make demonstrations of joy on Maximilian's arrival, under the penalty of imprisonment and fine for non-compliance. On that account Maximilian may be received somewhat less coolly at Puebla and Mexico than he was at Vera Cruz. Many private and respectable citizens have been put in prison by the French at San Luis Potosi and Guadalajara. Gen. Uraga was near Guadalajara with 20,000 men, and Gen. Diaz at Oaxaca with 8,000. There is an understanding between the Mexican traitors and the American Rebels. The Rebels in Texas are said to be in communication with Gen. Bazaine, with a view to have the northern frontier of Mexico occupied by the French. Some of them, like Vidaurri, are now arranging their plans with Gen. Magruder. The Pacific mail steamer St. Louis arrived at Panama on the 17th, with information that on the 2d instant the French fleet entered the harbor of Acapulco, and at once landed their forces, who drove the Mexicans from the town at the point of the bayonet. The casualties were very light. It is reported that the Mexicans lost eight killed, and the French had three wounded. The blockade of Acapulco had been removed, so that the next steamer is expected to bring a large cargo of cotton from that port.

The Bulletin of Galveston of the 24th ult. announces that Vidaurri, late Governor of the States of Nuevo-Leon and Coahuila, in Mexico, arrived at Houston on the 22d, accompanied by Benavides, a traitor to Mexico, to Juarez, to the *Reaccionarios*, to the French, and again to Juarez. They were received at the depot by Gen. Magruder, entire staff, and a military escort—well met—traitors with traitors. They have been having pleasure excursions in the steamer Island City to Fort Green, Fort Jackson, and on the peninsula called Bolivia; they then went to Galveston, were publicly received, and left on the 23d for Houston. A *Bulletin* of June has a communication from Eagle Pass, May 31, saying: "Mejia has entirely annihilated Gen. Doblado's army. At last dates Mejia and the French forces were above Saltillo. It is confidently believed that within thirty days the French troops will occupy the entire western bank of the Rio Grande."

South America.

From Bogota we have dates to the 20th ult. Congress adjourned on the 19th. The Executive has been authorized to raise a new loan of $8,000,000. A discussion in Congress shows that the republic owes $33,000,000, quite a large sum for 2,000,000 of inhabitants in a poor country. The Government has resolved to dispose of its interest in the Panama Railroad to the highest bidder, without waiting for the expiration of the time when it is to pass into its hands. It is possible that an arrangement may finally be made with the present Company by the payment of a large sum to extend the charter of the railroad.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.

MARYLAND has wheeled into line, and slumber sublimed star shines out in the constellation of FREE STATES. Her Constitutional Convention, in session at Annapolis, passed on Friday, June 24, the following article of her bill of Rights:

"SYNCHRONIZING IN OUR STATE THERE SHALL NEVER BE NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, EXCEPT IN PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME, WHEREOF THE PARTY SHALL HAVE BEEN DULY CONVICTED; AND, WITHOUT PAYMENT FOR LABOR AS SLAVES AND HERDS DESIGNED FREE."

In every Church in the land there ought to be offered solemn prayers of thanksgiving to God that to the people of that State He has given grace, at length, to utter His decree in favor of the Oppressed as Free." A new prosperity will, in due season, follow that abolition, and her children rejoice that she saves that has rested so long upon her labor, and blessed her growth, in a Christian fashion.

The Senate on the 23d passed the act repealing the Fugitive Slave laws of 1793 and 1850 by a vote of 29 to 12. We repeat here the Yeas and Nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cole, Foot, Grimes, Fessenden, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Howard, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Crown, Davis, Henderson, Johnson, McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle, and Willey.

The Nays are, of course, all Democrats, excepting Johnson of Maryland, and Van Winkle and Willey, West Virginia. The Free-States Union now stands a solid Yea. But we not only require the signature of the President to become a law. Of course that will be given, and the blessed day that will see the last statute-book of the Republic for seventy years is wiped out forever. No more slave-hounds in free soil—our ships gained toward a lasting and righteous peace! Our only fear which a people who respect themselves and love Liberty need never go back.

BOOKS AND BEFOGGINS.

The Richmond Enquirer. It is Saturday, and it is amazing the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson in the following elevatory terms:

"The Convention of Black Republicans at Baltimore have consolidated the President of their country and Andrew Johnson, the Military Governor of Tennessee, for Vice President. Johnson, known to the world as a pro-slavery editor, was of the moment of that craft, whether Democrat or Whig, and he defended slavery in the Senate of the United States.

"The Convention of the Black-republican party has two Black Republicans, Frederick Douglass and Hinton Rowan Helper, one a negro. All those several representations of the Black-republican party are represented by men who, if their people could—their people who are those who are entirely interested in the matter, and, who have every right to decide the matter—would be eligible to the highest offices, or place, in the Black-republican party of the North.

In the same spirit, and in the most dulcimer terms, our Copperhead neighbor commented on the nomination as follows:

"The Black-republican Convention in this Northern Republic, which is to be overwhelmed by the vote of the Southern States, has put out the chosen the local, the local chosen the general. A Southern Democrat, who was a Whig, and who defended slavery in the Senate, is put forward by the Convention, from the Democratic party, to be the President of the Black-republican party, and a Southern Black-republican is put forward as the Vice President of the Black-republican party. Ha, ha."

This language seemed to us at once unseemly and unwise, and we published it accordingly. We did not, as is now alleged, assert that Messrs. Lincoln and Johnson were southern Whigs and had formerly been advocates in two of the humbler departments of musical labor, but we urged that Simon Cameron had long rendered the idol of Pennsylvania by just such wretched things, and that

"The fact that Abraham Lincoln rose from subjugating to the Presidency, and from an office place which could not be filled by a Democrat, to a place which could not be filled by a Republican, should be thought his way, through the Legislature, Congress, and the Cabinet, to the Presidency, is a fact which we do not propose to allow to be used against the Democrat, since that personal work of their own."

However, we had somewhere accused by our Copperhead neighbor of *falsehood*, though we cannot discover wherein. We quoted the Enquirer fairly the language in which we demurred, and briefly indicated wherein we deemed it unfit. But we will let the sensibleest account that we meet the explosion of the case. Then now says:

"The sum and amount of our criticism on the nominations were not unseemly; Gamaliel was there to be stoned, and Gamaliel was stoned. We said that Lincoln was to their energy, his faith, unlike many another poor Democrat, was not ashamed of his party. He was from obscurity to rise to the highest office in the Republic as free people, they had no contempt their action, and we thought it unseemly in the Enquirer to bear with they were in the beginning—his faith was not ashamed of his party.

"We had to see in the Union statesmen records with recorded facts, and with the genius of American institutions.

Abraham Lincoln, born fifty-five years ago of very poor parents in slaveholding Kentucky, reared in the pioneer life in the wilderness, then all but covered southern Indiana, losing his mother at ten years of age, and receiving very little education in the rude and long schoolhouse of his boyhood's days, joined a volunteer company in the Black Hawk war of 1832, and was (at 23 years of age) elected its captain. He was afterward studied, surveying, and business pursuits and married Gherrin, and at 26 years of age was chosen to the Legislature of Illinois from his adopted county, having once already been a candidate and received 277 of the 204 votes cast at the precinct where he resided and where he was known. He now commenced the study of the law, and in 1837, when 28 years old, was admitted to practice, and immediately taken into partnership by the Hon. John T. Stuart, who was very soon chosen to Congress from the district then composing the northern half of the State. (Mr. Stuart was then a Whig, but very opposed to central district as a Democrat). Mr. Stuart was, even then, a leading lawyer of Illinois, know Lincoln thoroughly, having served with him in the Legislature and watched his legal practice, and was the man to take a young less dunce and ignorance into partnership.

Mr. Lincoln was twice re-elected to the Legislature, and was twice chosen to oversee the State as a Whig Elector of President, when the Whig party, through a sectional identity, was certainly nowise inferior to its antagonist in intellect and attitude. Among its leading lawyers and active politicians were such men as Orville H. Browning, Jackson Grimshaw, Joseph Knox, John T. Stuart, John Y. Scammon, Edward D. Baker (one of the most effective public speakers of our age), John J. Hardin, Stephen T. Logan, &c., &c., when Abraham Lincoln was chosen by it to canvass the entire State as a Somerset Elector in its desperate struggle to make Henry Clay President in 1844. It is possible that an ignorant beer and buffoon should have been selected in preference to all these, for that purpose and which he lost!

In 1846, Mr. Lincoln was the Whig candidate for Congress in his District, and was elected by a large majority in spite of the force of his opponents or any party. Just look at the figures:

1842.	Governor Duncan,	6,727	For.
1843.	Governor Ford,	5,116	891
1844.	Governor Ford,	5,180	1,511
1845.	Congress Lincoln,	5,295	Cutright's 4,828
1846.	Congress Lincoln,	7,320	Harris, 6,695
1848.	Presidential Vote,	8,128	Cass, 6,017
1850.	Congress Lincoln,	7,000	Harris, 6,500

The Districts were formed before the election of 1846.

"Here are six distinct contests in that Division—all of which we can find any record—we believe all that ever occurred in it—and the Whig majority is never out, for any one of them given for Abraham Lincoln, though the vote was always much larger, especially at a Presidential election.

All this time, Mr. Lincoln was struggling against the pioneer curtain in his State, generally in the Nation. When he first entered the Legislature, Illinois was and ever had been strongly Democratic and devoted to Gen. Jackson, yet he proclaimed himself a Whig and a decided admirer of Henry Clay. He could have taken that side without regarding to be generally in a minority. In that case he was likely to amount itself to a vulgar hour and buffoon, ambitious (as Mr. Lincoln clearly was) to be a leader of a party in minority.

In 1849, the Whig minority of the Legislature could not carry their votes for Mr. Shields for U. S. Senator, while many able and honored champions of their faith would have been proud to have received it.

In 1854, there was a breaking up of old parties, and Mr. Lincoln was chosen to Congress in their meetings by the passage of the Nebraska bill. The Legislature of Illinois then chosen Senator, but at the time an Opposition majority. A U. S. Senator was then to be elected in place of Mr. Shields, a Nebraska Democrat. Spontaneously, and without hesitation, the great mass of the anti-Nebraska Democrats in the Legislature and Lincoln as their first choice for the good position. On balloting, however, it was found that a few of the anti-Nebraska Democrats would not vote for one whom they had hitherto opposed as a Whig. Thereupon, with a generosity and self-sacrifice, the anti-Nebraska Democrats of their choice and went over to the anti-Nebraska Whigs, and Mr. Trumbull, a Whig, was chosen.

In 1858, Mr. Douglas's first term drew to a close. The Legislature then to be chosen was to elect a Senator. The Republican party had now become consolidated and homogeneous—Democrats, Whigs, through the convention of Lincoln and his friends in 1854-5. A State convention was called in the Spring of 1858, and our discussing voice, nominated Mr. Lincoln as their candidate. They did this in the most unanimous and most expert to meet and grapple with Stephen A. Douglas, one of the most popular debaters of any age or country. If they had supposed they had a mere deserving or better man for the work, they would have nominated him. We could doubtless have nominated that man.

In the contest that followed, it is well known that our sympathies were not on the side of Mr. Douglas. It is to say regretfully, that, on no account in comparison with ideas, we thought the Republicans of Illinois should have chosen Mr. Douglas, in acknowledgment of the great service he had just rendered to the cause of Freedom in defeating the Lecompton bill. We have never been driven from this position, though we can easily conceive that a Republican majority organized by twenty years of favors and other absolute party warfare would be entirely insufficient to defeat a man who was joined, and the canvass between Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas that ensued was one of the most bold, the most instructive, ever known. It was an honor to our country and to Republican institutions. In it, Mr. Lincoln had much the stronger and juster position; but on this point he was equal to Douglas in all the talent, fidelity, ingenuity and general good temper evinced by either disputant, was not just how there can be a doubt. In the result, Mr. Douglas was re-elected, but Mr. Lincoln received the larger popular vote. And it was the very first instance of such a preponderance on that side in the Illinois contest.

In 1860, Mr. Lincoln was invited to speak for the Republican cause in his City, and he spoke with much the most cogent, delicious, convincing defense of our main position ever made in Illinois or elsewhere. Tens of thousands of it were circulated and admirably read, and it doubtless powerfully influenced the result. Mr. Douglas's position at Chicago some two months afterward—a nomination triumphantly ratified by the Electoral Vote.

"—? Well, all this don't prove Mr. Lincoln the fittest man for President."

Perhaps not. That matter will come up in its order. But does it not show the sense in which we wondered lacking in the Richmond *Enquirer* and its Northern imitators? Mr. Lincoln, if you will, is not a man of great talents—is a man of the very highest order of intellect. He has made mistakes as President, and, no doubt, will make more, if he lives, before Northern indorser who grapples of him as "a railsplitter," "a backwoodsman," who has "grown up in no much ignorance," &c., &c.? If that is a true characterization of one who has stood unshaken, overcome such impediments, and achieved such successes as Abraham Lincoln, then a democracy based on popular suffrage is an hopeless fiend—a stupendous hoax—and we might as well have no our constitutions, close our school-houses, prohibit all future election, and dispatch a deputation of notables to Louis Napoleon to beg him to send us an Emperor. That's all.

NEW-YORK AND ST. LOUIS.

But for the stern alarum of War, we should doubtless have devoted a page of our journal to chronicling the completion and celebration on June 29 of a line of stages or Railroad from Hudson River from Jersey City across the Hudson to Hoboken opposite St. Louis—an unknown and unknown City of Hoboken. Hoboken, a passenger may take the train here and never leave it till he reaches the forty opposite St. Louis—as we understand, the train fitted up not only with sleeping but refreshment cars, and the passenger may take the train at Jersey City

Connecticut, Capt. Hoyt, deployed as skirmishers. The skirmishing through the pines was very sharp, but the enemy fell back before the advancing line. We advanced till the edge of the woods was reached, and there in full view beyond stretched the line of Rebel works. The retreating Rebels found shelter in an elaborate row of rifle-pits so excavated that the top was level with the ground, and affording perfect protection to the occupants. Thus sheltered they made it exceedingly hot for any one who exposed himself. The woods ended upon the crest of the hill, from which the land gently sloped to the top and on the right toward a ravine of considerable depth and obstructed by slashing, and then rose forming another crest beyond, on which could be seen redoubts, one very formidable with bastions, also lunettes, &c., all connected by curtains of rifle-pits. The line of battle was at once formed, the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, Col. Piper, as infantry on the right, and the 10th New-Hampshire, Col. Coughlin, on the left. Gen. Marston's brigade of the 81st New-York, Lieut.-Col. Raulston; 96th New-York, Major Pierce; 98th New-York, Capt. Kreutzer, and the 139th New-York, Major Mulcahy, formed a second line of battle. Col. Henry's brigade of five regiments was formed in column of masses. Gen. Brooks's front extended from the railroad on the right to the termination of the woods on his left. Two brigades of Gen. Ames's division came up here, Col. Bell's and Col. Curtis's. The former was placed in line on the left, supported by the other brigade. The troops were in position as described, about noon. The enemy meanwhile had not been idle, but commenced shelling the woods on the retirement of their skirmishers. They had a cross fire from two batteries; but though the shells and shot were distributed very liberally through the woods but eight casualties occurred and these were from sharpshooters. At this time skirmishing was going on along the entire front. A new feature was now presented. The Rebels ran a section of artillery out on the opposite bank of the river to Archer's Hill. From this position they could take Gen. Martindale's troops in reverse, or enfilade them at pleasure. That they intended to indulge in this amusement was made apparent by a visitor from over the water, followed by others none the less unwelcome. This was very severe upon the troops of both General Stannard and Col. Stedman's brigades, and they were therefore withdrawn to the shelter of ditches and the protection of an intervening bluff. The scene presented at the hospital, which had been established on the City Point road, near the junction of the road by which Gen. Brooks crossed the ravine, was at this time painfully suggestive of the horrors of war. Brave fellows, brought in wounded mortally, severely and slightly, bearing their pains without a murmur, only regretting that they could not pay the Rebels off in their own coin. These men had to lay on their arms utterly helpless with shot and shell dropping in their midst, killing a comrade here and there, wounding others, and all to be borne unflinchingly, no place for shelter, and no chance for retreat. Wounds of all descriptions, operations of all kinds, blood, blood, everywhere, the air impregnated with chloroform, the busy attendants bustling around, soldiers who were too fatigued to join in the combat made useful in fanning away the flies, the glistening steel of the bayonet or saber changed for the glittering knife, the excitement of the battle-field giving away under that terrible reaction which follows, strong men wrestling with the surgeons and attendants while chloroform was being administered, soldiers slightly wounded, and who had been attended to, lying side by side, and telling what had happened to each, anathematizing the Rebels, while over all and above all swept the war clouds and rolled the thunder of artillery, and the rattling of musketry. A boy, dressed in the Rebel uniform, with fair face and auburn hair, was brought in mortally wounded, and tenderly laid under the shade of the trees. Nothing could be done to save his life, but there were those who knelt beside him to catch his last words or to render any aid that could soothe his last moments. "Mother, mother," came feebly from his lips, and his eyes swimming in death wandered around in search of the beloved parent. Alas! she was far away, little thinking, perhaps, that her boy was dying in the midst of those who had been foes, but were now his friends.

I passed the spot some minutes later. It was unoccupied, but there was a fresh mound in the adjoining field. I rode sadly back to the front, and inwardly prayed that our poor boys whose dying lips called for her who gave them birth might be as tenderly cared for as he had been; but, even as I prayed, recollections of the brutality and barbarity attending young Dahlgren's death would come before me, making the contrast even more striking.

Meanwhile Gen. Smith had personally inspected the entire position. The lines of Gen. Brooks and Gen. Hinks did not connect. Col. Holman's colored brigade was therefore moved from left to right, filling the intervening space. The skirmish line of this division now extended from Jordan Point road on the left to opposite Battery No. 7, connecting with the skirmishers of Col. Bell's brigade on the right, they forming the left of Gen. Brooks's line. It was found impracticable to put either of Gen. Hinks's batteries in position. Gen. Smith consulted with Gen. Hinks, who was confident he could carry the work in front of his line by assault. Gen. Hinks was suffering severely from the effects of a bad fall from his horse, received in the morning, his old wound, got at Antietam, having been strained by the fall. But the brave man would not leave his command at such a crisis. He felt that this was the first time his troops had been tried, and he was determined they should succeed if his presence would make them. His officers, too, were sanguine, and they needed him to share in the glory they hoped to win. Returning from Gen. Hinks's position to that of Gen. Brooks, another attempt was made to get a battery in position, but the artillery officers seemed to think the fire of the sharpshooters too much for them. Capt. Follett had tried once with a section of his battery and failed. He had, however, placed two guns in position in the rear of Gen. Brooks's line of battle in the center of the woods, and was vigorously shelling the Rebels. This firing had the effect of drawing the enemy's fire, and Gens. Smith and Brooks and staff were exposed to the bursting missiles, so much so that a change to a more secure position became imperative. From Gen. Brook's, Gen. Smith went to Gen. Martindale's lines. Peasley's house, where Gen. Martindale had established himself, afforded an excellent view of the Rebel works, though the seeing was rendered unpleasant by the singing of Minie balls and the shrieking of shells. One of the latter entered the house near where Gen. Martindale was sitting. To select a tree, the largest and sturdiest to be found, behind which one might stand with comparative safety was merely an act of prudence justified by common sense. Gen. Martindale was also confident that he could carry the works in his front by assault. Having satisfied himself thoroughly as to the obstacles to be overcome, Gen. Smith returned to the center. To assault the works in column was not to be thought of, as the Rebels had artillery in abundance, but were weak in their infantry supports. The only method to be adopted in such a case was the one selected by Gen. Smith. "General," he said to Gen. Brooks, "I think we can carry those works by increasing our skirmish line, making it as heavy as possible, and then charging forward the line, following closely with the lines of battle." Gen. Brooks, seeing the surprise meditated, readily assented, and the necessary orders were given by Gen. Smith to insure success. The batteries were to be in readiness to take position the moment the advance commenced, and open a vigorous fire on the enemy's works. The skirmish line was therefore strengthened where it needed it. On the right, Gen. Stannard added Company A, 25th Massachusetts, to complete the line. In the center, Gen. Brooks threw forward the 92d New-York, Maj. T. A. Merriman, of Col. Henry's brigade, to support the 13th New-Hampshire and 8th Connecticut. On the left, Gen. Hinks's line had already been strengthened by the change made to connect with Brooks. Everything being in readiness, instructions were sent to Gens. Hinks and Martindale to move at once on seeing Gen. Brooks advance. Gen. Hinks, while waiting, received word from Gen. Smith that all was ready, and that by the time the aid reached him Gen. Brooks would have started. He therefore started his men forward, and thus slightly preceded Gen. Brooks. It again took some time to get the negroes up to starting point, but when the word "charge" was given, they dashed across the field like wild men, making for Redoubt No. 7 and the curtain between No. 7 and No. 6. The left of the line had about 450 yards of ground to cross, the right some 700 yards. The 4th, Lieut.-Col. Rogers, 22d New-York Colored, Col. Kiddoo, led. The latter regiment divided at the line of works, and swung round to rear. The color sergeant climbed up the wall with the colors, reached the top, but lost his hold and fell back into the ditch. Nothing daunted, he tried again, and succeeded. By this time the sergeant had possession of the redoubt, the negroes cheering with the utmost enthusiasm. Three guns and caissons were here captured. Brooke's line, led by the 13th New-Hampshire, Col. Stevens, 8th Connecticut, Capt. Hoyt, and the 92d New-York, came forward rapidly. The trench rifle pits in advance were first carried, and then a continued rush was made over the field, down a slope, and up to the works.

Immediately upon the advance being made, Capt. Follett got three batteries in position on the crest, just in front of the woods. Four guns of Follett's Battery, Company D, 4th New-York, were placed on the left. Battery F, 1st Rhode Island, Capt. Belger, was in the center with six guns. Battery C, 3d Rhode Island, Capt. James, was on the right. They opened at once a most terrific cannonade, raining shot and shell upon the Rebel works. The Rebel cannonading had been exceedingly heavy, increasing toward night. Their guns were admirably posted, and swept every portion of the intervening space between the Rebel works and the woods with a murderous cross-fire. The cannonading for a few minutes was tremendous, but the Rebel fire slackened, awaiting the onset, and our batteries paused as the line advanced. While the cannonade was going on, a shell came into the midst of the 10th Heavy Artillery, supporting James's battery, killing one and wounding five men. It is proper to state here that the attack was delayed one hour in consequence of the tardiness of the batteries in coming to the front, the excuse offered for which delay was that the artillerymen were watering their horses.

The work directly in front was Battery No. 6, with an inclosed work, very strong, with two faces, connected by a curtain with works beyond, and with a line of rifle-pits protecting its left on the railroad. The 13th New-Hampshire had the honor of taking this work, Capts. Julian and Goss leading two parties around on either side. The curtain was won by a gallop. Capt. Julian entered the redoubt at the head of his men, shot one Rebel, seized another and passed him to the rear. "Good evening, gentlemen," says the Captain. Capt. Sturdivant responded gruffly, with surprise depicted all over him: "This is a damned pretty piece of business. Here I am waiting an assaulting column, with my guns double shotted, and were captured by a damned skirmish line." The surprise and disgust of the Rebel will excuse his profanity. In fact, the surprise was complete, and Gen. Smith's *modus operandi* worked just as he expected. Five guns, caissons, ammunition wagons, filled and apparently just driven in, horses, and 215 prisoners were the spoils. Gen. Brooks immediately sent Capt. Wheeler, one of his aids, to take the first regiment he could find and seize the next work, which was done. A private of the 3d New-York captured a Rebel captain and Wise's brigade flag. He was afterward promoted to a second lieutenant by Gen. Butler. The negroes, after capturing No. 7, were turned upon the connecting rifle-pits and No. 8. Col. Kiddoo, with the 22d, took No. 8 from the rear, capturing one gun. Gen. Smith riding up at this juncture, Lieut.-Col. Rogers, with the 4th Regiment, reported to him for orders. "Occupy the next redoubt, Sir," meaning No. 8. Col. Rogers coolly suggested that Col. Kiddoo had gone for that. The Rebel cannon in No. 10 here sent an exploding shell along the line. "Carry that work, Sir," said the General, and away went the negroes along the passing between Nos. 9 and 10 and taking No. 10 in the rear, and capturing the gun. He was not a moment too early, a Rebel force being seen coming along the road by Dar's House. The gun was trained upon them, and they saw fit to retire. Col. Rogers then occupied No. 11, and that finished that part of the line. Meanwhile the boys had entered No. 9, capturing one gun there! making five works and the connecting rifle-pits and six cannon carried by the colored soldiers, whom people here insisted would not fight.

Let us now turn attention to Gen. Martindale's division on the right. When the general advance was made, they moved forward from the positions to which they had been retired by orders on the opening of the battery on Archer's Hill. Col. Stedman's brigade rushed forward on the same ground as before, the 148th New-York, Col. Ginon, being deployed as skirmishers, and the line of battle being from left to right, the 11th Conn., Lieut.-Col. Mayfield; 8th Maine, Major ——; 12th N. H., Capt. Baker, and a battery of the 2d Pa. Artillery as support. They advanced three-quarters of a mile across the plain, over ditches and one creek, steadily driving back the Rebels till within thirty yards of the rifle-pits, when the Rebels made a stand. They were, however, driven to their intrenchments.

Again the battery on Archer's Hill opened upon their rear, and fifteen or twenty men were wounded. Meanwhile Gen. Stannard advanced his brigade in the same order as before, adding two companies of the 25th Massachusetts, under Capt. Harrington, to the skirmish line. They moved over the bottom land, ditches and all, about two thousand yards, and assailed the rifle-pits and a bastion mounting two guns. The two companies of the 25th Massachusetts, under Capt. Harrington, carried the bastion, capturing the two Napoleon guns, three caissons, well filled, a dozen tents, and other camp equipage. The line turned the rifle pits and held them. The brigade lost in this charge three killed and seven wounded, of whom six were officers. Finding that Col. Stedman's and this brigade were exposed to the fire of the Archer Hill battery, and having accomplished all that could be done, as darkness closed around, the two brigades were ordered to fall back to the cross roads. (This order reached Col. Stedman just as he was on the point of assaulting the field-works in front of him. Lieut. Van Rensselaer, with twelve or fifteen men of the 148th New-York, had occupied a barn by order. When the order was given to fall back, they were unable to comply before the Rebels surrounded the barn, capturing the whole party. Col. Stedman, on reaching the cross roads, was sent with his brigade to reënforce the colored troops, on the left, who were holding the most important positions, and the ones the Rebels would be most likely to attempt to retake. Gen. Stannard marched his brigade to the cross-roads, threw out the 55th Pennsylvania on picket, and bivouacked for the night.

Gen. Brooks, after capturing the redoubt at the Jordan House, pushed on, crossing the ravine beyond, and taking position on the crest, at the house of Dr. Friend. The batteries were brought up and placed in position at the Jordan and Friend Houses, both of which are situated on high hills commanding the Valley of the Appomattox and the City of Petersburg. The skirmish line was advanced until darkness put a stop to further operations. The 10th New-Hampshire, Col. Coughlin, relieved the skirmish line. The second line of battle and Col. Henry's brigade in column closely followed up the advance. As darkness was closing in, they were seen, wending their way onward till lost in the distance. The Rebel prisoners were marched to the rear, headed by the captured flag. Ambulances were hurried up, the wounded cared for, and the troops rolled themselves up to catch a few hours sleep ere a renewal of the conflict. The negroes, upon taking the works in front of them, gave way to all sorts of jubilant demonstrations, and with the greatest nonchalance went to building fires and making coffee, on the Petersburg side of the fortifications, where they were found by Gen. Smith, with arms stacked and taking matters as coolly as though in their own camps. Upon being ordered to put out their fires and resume their muskets, one of the sable gentlemen remonstrated with: "Why, de coffee am about to bile." But military law waits for no man's coffee to "bile," and out the fires had to go. During the day word had been sent by Gen. Butler that no reënforcements had left for Petersburg, but that Lee was reported as crossing the pontoon bridge at Drury's Bluff, also that the 2d Corps, under Gen. Hancock, had marched from Windmill Point, and was due at night. Gen. Hancock came up just as the fight was over, and relieved Gen. Hinks's and the two brigades of Ames's division about midnight.

The skill displayed by Gen. Smith in the conduct of this affair certainly reflects great credit upon his judgment and abilities. It is to be regretted that the operations should have been delayed so long by untoward events over which he had no control. The sequence clearly proves that, had he been able to have attacked at 3 instead of 6 o'clock, the remaining three hours would have put him in possession of the city. The works captured by his forces formed the most important on the line of defensive works, and rendered the other portion of that line untenable, as he was enabled to attack any of them in reverse and also obtained an enfilading fire. That night the Rebels were as busy as bees, but all would not have availed them much had the early morning attack intended by Gen. Smith been consummated. The delay occasioned by Meade's unwillingness to coöperate gave time for the arrival of at least 5,000 fresh men, who had been occupying the line in front of Gen. Butler and who evacuated their works at 3 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday and moved to Petersburg, not reaching there, however, until after the attack was to have been made.

I cannot dismiss this first day's operations without mentioning the gallantry of Gens. Burnham and Stannard. Capt. Clark, A. A. G., and Lieut. Murray, A. D. C., Aids to Gen. Burnham, were kept busy and exposed to any and all compliments paid by the Rebs to our troops. Gen. Stannard had no staff, but as he said to Gen. Smith, "General, I had some very good orderlies, intelligent men, and got along very well." Gen. Stannard's command is Hickman's old brigade. He was along his line continually, and personally superintended all the movements. Like Gen. Smith, he does not believe in ordering troops into positions one knows nothing about, and truly feels the responsibility for the lives of the men he leads. Gen Stannard has since been assigned to the command of the 1st Division of the 18th Corps, vice Gen. Brooks, who takes command of the 10th Corps. Several of Gen. Smith's staff had narrow escapes, also Lieut. Ladd of Gen. Brooks's staff. An incident of the risks run by Gen. Smith in his personal observations along the line, occurred at a point on the skirmish line to which he had advanced alone to obtain a better view. He had ordered several sharpshooters to crawl out beyond the skirmishers to try and pick off the enemy's cannoniers. As they were moving out, the officer in charge thinking of the General's safety from one point of view only, called out to his men in a voice which might have been heard in Petersburg, "Don't fire, boys, till the General gets out of the way."

I have before alluded to the conduct of the colored troops, and will only add that in personal conversation with officers who were witnesses of their behavior I hear only the highest commendation. No one claims that they are superior troops, either in courage or discipline, but that they have clearly proven that they can, do, and will *fight* well is a fact beyond contravention. Many instances occurred of men who were slightly wounded going to the rear to have their wounds dressed and then returning to the field. They all regretted the loss of their officers, 31 of whom were killed or wounded. The division lost about 400 men. It is a disgrace that every requisition which is made for these troops has to be fought through the Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments. Even in the assignment of surgeons strange neglect has been shown, the impression seeming to be that "anything was good enough for the negroes." It is to be hoped that now, at least, when they have established their claim to be considered as good and brave soldiers of the Union, fighting earnestly for a common cause, that these causes for complaint will cease to exist.

Thursday morning comes bright and glorious. There stretched the valley of the Appomattox in all its beauty—the level ground below the hights and between the railroad and the river bright with golden cornfields, as yet untrodden by the troops of either side. Beyond rose the spires of Petersburg, between which and our position were seen the outlines of new works which the Rebels had industriously been at work on during the night. Stretching away to the left was the line of works captured the night before. Immediately in front was an abrupt descent, and beyond the approach to Petersburg was over a tolerably level country. The colored division of Hinks, the brigade of Col. Stedman, sent to its support, and the two brigades of Ames's division were relieved during the night by Birney's division of Hancock's corps. Col. Stedman's brigade marched back into position on the extreme right, under the ridge; threw out skirmishers to line occupied by them the day before, and sent out scouting party along the river banks. Col. Stedman went to the front himself to see what changes had been made during the night. Preparations were made for the assault, which, under Gen. Smith's direction, was to have been made at 5 a. m. The scouting party returned and reported that the Rebels had planted several batteries on the opposite side of the river, so as to enfilade our position. Gen. Stannard also advanced his lines to the position held on Wednesday before the assault. Gen. Brooks advanced his pickets (the 10th N. H.), on Thursday morning, driving the enemy beyond the river. Col. Burr was sent to the support of the 10th, when a further advance was made, forcing the enemy back to a new line of rifle pits, which the enemy were engaged in digging across the corn-fields in front. During the day our artillery in position at Jordan's Hights, and the hights in front of Friend's house, shelled the Rebels at their work, and threw occasional shells into Petersburg. In the morning the Rebels attacked Birney in hopes to regain the position captured the night before by the colored troops, but were repulsed. Hinks's division formed the second line of battle, and met with a loss of about 25 killed and wounded. Gen. Hinks afterward moved round to junction of City Point and River Road and put his two batteries, Angell's, Co. K, 3d N. Y., and Choate's, Co. B, 1st N. J., colored, in position on the bluff near the Walthal House. From this point, Capt. Angell, with his 10-pound guns, silenced the enemy's battery of 20-pounders along the river at Archer's Hill, doing some very fine shooting at a range of 2,500 yards. The guns also commanded the railroad bridge at Petersburg, up the valley of the Appomattox. Gen. Hinks also sent parties down the banks of the river to observe and report the position and movements of the enemy.

Gen. Smith, finding that Gen. Hancock would not coöperate in the attempt to take the city early in the morning, was compelled to abandon what subsequent events prove would have been a successful movement, and to act independently as to minor details. He therefore confined his operations to fortifying his own position and doing what he could to prevent the Rebels from fortifying theirs. During the day he was notified that Hancock would make an attack from the left at 6 p. m., and was requested to make a demonstration as though he was going to attack from the right. Instructions were accordingly issued in compliance with this request to Gen. Martindale. Gen. Stannard, at the appointed time, advanced his line and drove the enemy 300 yards. Finding that Stedman could not keep up on his right, and having lost 4 killed and 34, including one officer, wounded, he fell slowly back as the attack of Hancock subsided.

Col. Stedman advanced his brigade under orders to take the same position held on Wednesday night. Two battalions of the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery reported to him for duty. After hard skirmishing he obtained possession of infantry parapets on the left of the road and of a bastion with embrasures for three guns. The 11th Connecticut was doing skirmish duty and the 12th New-Hampshire acting as flankers. The 148th N. Y. and 8th Maine carried the parapet and bastion. On the extreme right but little impression could be made, as the enemy were in a detached work behind Harrison's Creek. During the attack the line was opened upon by the Archer Hill battery and batteries near Petersburg, but they were silenced by Angell's guns and by the batteries in front of Jordan's and Friend's houses. Not having any orders to assault or make a set attack, Col. Stedman, finding Gen. Stannard withdrawing, also retired to the position held in the morning. The loss in the brigade was 24, of which number two were killed. The loss was principally in the 11th Connecticut. Meanwhile Hancock had made an attack which was unsuccessful, because not made with the spirit and vigor customary to the 2d Corps. The brigades of Gen. Stannard and Col. Stedman again put back to the cross-roads and resumed their old position. Gen. Brooks picketed the men in front of the bluff on which stands the Friend House.

Friday, Gen. Smith received instructions that the 6th corps would arrive to relieve Gen. Brook's division, and the 9th corps, which had already made connection, would relieve Martindale and Hincks. During the day, which time it took to execute this order, and then only partially, Neill's division of the 6th corps came round and relieved Gen. Brooks. For the purpose of securing unity of action, this division (Neill's) was placed under command of Gen. Martindale. Gen. Smith being ordered peremptorily to repair to Gen. Butler that night, left with the division of Gen. Brooks, and reached their headquarters during the evening, where he was cordially welcomed back. Gen. Martindale and Gen. Hincks were expected to follow, but the Medes and the Persians wanted help, and so retained the colored division, which had won laurels in the fight of Wednesday, and Gen. Martindale's division, which held an important position. Duncan's brigade of colored troops was ordered to Gen. Martindale, and remained with him till Saturday. During the skirmishing which occurred they lost 4 killed and 36 wounded.

On Saturday, Gen. Stannard, who had his brigade under marching orders expecting to be relieved, was ordered to the front, to take position on the line previously occupied by him. Col. Stedman had also received orders to be ready to march homeward, but those orders were changed, and he, like Gen. Stannard, was directed to take his former position. On advancing he found that Gen. Neill's skirmishers extended to the river, under the supposition that the right had been relieved as well as Gen. Brooks's division. Upon representation of the facts, Gen. Martindale directed Gen. Neill's skirmishers to be withdrawn to the front of their own division. Orders were issued for a general advance on Saturday at 12 m. The movement was to be a general assault upon their line in connection with the 9th and 2d Corps. Col. Stedman advanced his brigade, the 11th Conn. forming the skirmish line, the 12th N. H. being thrown out as flankers, and the 148th New-York and 8th Maine in line of battle. Gen. Neill advanced from Jordan's House, his line converging to the same objective point, Page's houses. As the three divisions advanced, Col. S. moved along the line of the City Point road on the right, and under cover of ditches and trees, toward Harrison's Creek. Finding the skirmish line not strong enough, he added the 8th Maine and one battalion of heavy artillery. Gen. Stannard's brigade was here ordered to the support of Col. Stedman, and, as in marching connection was soon formed with Neill on the left, Stannard moved over to the right. The skirmish line soon developed the enemy in force on the left, and Stannard changed back again. The two brigades then moved on, and crossed the creek on the right of the City Point road. Neill crossed on the opposite side.

The position beyond may be briefly described. To the right, on a bluff near the river, there are two houses, about four hundred yards off, known as Page's. Here the Rebels were strongly posted in the yards, with a line of rifle-pits down the slope. On the left of the road, on another bluff, the Rebels were in position, also behind rifle-pits, and had a cannon planted. The skirmish line advanced rapidly, and charged the rifle-pits, driving the Rebels from them, and capturing a Major and twenty-two prisoners. The 11th Connecticut, pushing on, drove them from the crest and houses. The line of battle not having crossed the creek, the skirmishers could not hold the position and were obliged to fall back. The Rebels again took position at the houses. A charge was ordered and made across the field and up the hill, again driving the Rebels from the houses. The 8th Maine captured 37 prisoners and two officers, and the 148th New-York 20, making a total of 62 prisoners. This charge was made about 1½ o'clock. The men found the table ready for dinner; bill of fare—green peas and hoecake; excellent brandy in cellar. Line of battle was formed on a crest, before which stretched a broad, open plain. It was found that Neill had advanced but a short distance and then stopped. This left the left flank of the other two brigades uncovered and exposed. Orders were here received not to advance any further then, as there was to be a general attack at 12 o'clock. The 11th Connecticut and 8th Maine were still skirmishing. Col. Stedman threw forward one battalion of heavy artillery and the 148th New-York on the right, and Gen. Stannard was asked to send a regiment to complete the line. The 25th Massachusetts, of his brigade, was therefore sent forward. In the rear of this line and acting as supports were the troops of Gen. Stannard, on a plateau of ground between the railroad and the crest.

The right of the general line was to take one to advance from the corps on the left. Stannard and Stedman waited and waited for orders or signs of a movement. Gen. Martindale also awaited, prepared to throw forward his reserves, and to follow up any advantage which might be gained. But there was something wrong with the commanders in the Army of the Potomac, and finally a circular was issued by Gen. Meade to the effect that finding it impossible to secure coöperation as to the hour for a general attack, he had sent instructions to his corps commanders to attack at any time, and wholly irrespective of each other, and to do the best they could, pushing on as far as possible, &c. This order was obeyed by some of the corps commanders in an attack from which they soon desisted, and which the Rebels would call a repulse. Gen. Martindale again started his division and Neill's. The latter got on about 300 feet further, and then stopped.

In front of Stedman and Stannard there was a distance of 800 yards to the second crest, apparently across a plain, with a gentle slope. Upon getting the order to again advance, they charged across this plain through a cornfield and up to within 40 and 50 yards of the crest, when they were stopped by a deep ravine. Meanwhile they were subjected to a terrible fire of musketry, while a cannon and sharpshooters on their left in a position which Neill ought to have occupied, literally mowed them down. The men were directed to lie down, and they did so, and then commenced digging little shelters of earth with their plates, cups, bayonets and knives. The position was a terrible one. A man could not raise his head or arm above a certain hight without being shot. There the men had to lay until dark. Gen. Stannard says he never saw such a withering fire in his life. Men would melt away on all sides. The loss in this attack was:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Stannard's brigade	54	185	241
Stedman's brigade	36	136	212
Total	90	391	481

Neill lost in the distance he advanced during the day 75, making a grand total of 536.

Meanwhile, the skirmishers had driven the Rebels from the second crest. Gen. Martindale had sent forward the two regiments from Col. Duncan's colored brigade with a light battery, and they had reported to Gen. Stannard. The battery was got in position on a hill where Page's house stands. This is within 2,400 yards range of the centre of the city and of the railroad bridge. At dark, orders were received to withdraw to second crest and intrench. The 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery had to crawl out of their position. The others got off, taking their wounded and burying the dead. These brigades had advanced and now intrenched themselves fully one mile in advance of their position in the morning, and were within three-quarters of a mile of Petersburg. During the night good works were thrown up. An advanced post of 15 men from the 8th Maine were surrounded and captured in the night.

The troops lay in this position all day Sunday. There was some little skirmishing and considerable sharpshooting, but being well protected the casualties were but ten or fifteen. Toward night the Rebels attacked our picket line along the river, but did not succeed in breaking the line. On Sunday evening they were relieved by Gen. Russell's division of the 6th Corps, and withdrew to the junction of River and City Point roads, where they bivouacked for the night, and marched home on Monday morning. The affair of Saturday was one of the most brilliant of the five days' operations, and advanced the line to the nearest point held toward the city.

During Saturday Gen. Hinks had established a battery opposite Fort Clifton, and was engaged in watching the river from his works on City Point up toward our advanced position. When the 18th Corps was withdrawn, they had captured the outer line of works around Petersburg, had advanced on the right to Page's house, and in the center to the river beyond the Friend House. On the left the 9th Corps had relieved the negroes, while yet in the outer works. The Army of the Potomac have not captured a single one of the original works around Petersburg, all the intrenchments against which they are butting themselves having been put up since the fight of Wednesday. It is not unlikely that the Rebels will continue erecting works around Petersburg until prevented by Gen. Meade. W. H. K.

Full Account of the Operations on Wednesday and Thursday Last Week—Developing the Left Again—Surprise by the Rebels on Wednesday—The Loss of McKnight's Battery—Two Thousand Prisoners Captured—Whole Regiments Taken Prisoners—The Line Reformed—Advance on Thursday, and the Weldon Railroad Reached—Wright is again Attacked and Driven Back—Our Troops Reoccupy their Intrenchments—Battle Expected.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, June 23—10 p. m.

The operations of the last three days have had for their object possession of the railroads south of Petersburg—the Weldon and Raleigh Road and the Lynchburg. To accomplish this required a hazardous extension of the line far to the left. It was thought possible a surprise might be effected. In that case, planting ourselves on those roads, all would be attained which the occupation of Petersburg would give us. To carry the latter directly, we must expect to sustain large loss. To reach the same end by a sliding movement toward the south, was worth the trial. Besides, if successful, it would still further envelope the city, and be another step toward its fall—a step toward that remoter objection, Richmond. Well, it has been tried, and the result—if we may accept as the result the situation at this hour—is not the most cheerful in the world; not satisfactory, nor yet disheartening, but marred by a disastrous episode—the loss of prisoners by the 2d Corps yesterday. There is this comfort, that the losses in killed and wounded, compared with those of last week, are inconsiderable.

The 2d and 6th Corps were designated for the movement, while the 18th was brought from Butler, and with the 5th and 9th holds the old works. Thus three corps were stretched over the ground until then occupied by four. The distance from the left of that line, being Warren's left, to the point on the Weldon road which it was thought might be struck, is five miles or thereabout. The 2d Corps, under Birney, had gained position on Warren's left on Tuesday—so withdrawn, however, as not to attract the attention of the enemy. Early yesterday morning the 6th had assumed a similar relation toward the 2d, and now the two corps advanced toward the railroad, still three miles distant.

Whether the enemy penetrated the design, or happened to be making a reconnoissance in force on his own account, he seems to have been moving toward us simultaneously with our advance. This was about noon yesterday, and the collision was but an hour or two later. The country was utterly unknown to us, or if anything was known as to the direction and termini of roads, and the distances between given points, it was so vague and faulty that it only served to mislead. We found the woods more dense and continuous than any encountered since the Wilderness; as dense as those, and different only in that there are more cleared spaces. Notwithstanding the brief time the troops had been in the position from which they started, they moved from very tolerable works—the 2d Corps from a continuous line, and the 6th from a line thrown up by Rickette's Division, which reached here in advance of the rest of the corps. The enemy must have discovered our advance before we did his, and made dispositions accordingly—to attack us in flank when marching. He confronted the 2d Corps, and Barlow's Division, the left of that corps, was moving still further to the left. Ricketts's Division, 6th Corps, was also moving, and was within a mile and a half of the railroad. Mott's (late Birney's) and Gibbons's 2d Corps were in aligned position on the right of Barlow. Gibbon had planted one battery of four guns, McKnight's 12th N. Y. Independent. I have been unable to sift a vast contrariety of statements, so as to arrive at even a theory of the precise way it all happened. But the enemy came down with little or no previous indication of his presence in force, struck Barlow, and glanced by him, bearing away prisoners, and then falling upon Mott and Gibbon. Officers in the divisions of the latter insist that the first knowledge they had of the enemy was his presence directly in their rear. Whether he came down between Barlow and the 6th Corps, or behind him and Mott, or Gibbon, it is impossible for me to say. It is perhaps certain that Barlow was first struck, that at some points the line was struck from the rear, at others from the front—at all unexpectedly and disastrously. It was the work of an instant. Scarcely any resistance was made—there was no time for it. Gibbon's staff were eating dinner a fourth of a mile in rear of their advance, and heard no fighting; were confounded at sight of men running. These they rallied into line, but the enemy came no farther. Those that did not run, some of the best troops in the army, were captured by regiments. The 1st Brigade (Pierce's) suffered most, and without firing a shot, yet this brigade has been the pride of the corps. Somebody blundered, else such soldiers as the 15th, 19th, and 20th Massachusetts, 7th Michigan, 19th Maine, 42d and 82d New-York, and 36th Wisconsin would have made for themselves an opportunity for fighting. It was the 7th Michigan and 19th Massachusetts that volunteered to cross to Fredericksburg in boats under a severe fire a year and a half ago, which they did so perilously and so bravely. Some of these regiments were captured bodily, viz: the 19th and 15th Massachusetts, and the 42d and 82d New-York. The brigade has lost five commanders and other officers, and rank and file in proportion, during the campaign. Commanding it have been Gen. Alexander Webb, wounded at Spottsylvania, and Cols. Haskell and McKeon, killed at Cold Harbor. The division probably lost a thousand prisoners yesterday, and Mott's and Barlow's together as many. Beside these is the loss of four guns. McKnight stood by them and his colors till a Rebel flag flaunted beside his own, and there was but one man with him. To-day, while talking of the disaster, his voice broke and his eyes filled. The presence of an enemy had never caused the one to falter nor abashed the other.

Dispositions were instantly made to retrieve the fortunes of the day. The 6th was halted, Ricketts even marching back a mile, and two brigades were sent for from Warren, and reserve batteries prepared for action. Miles's brigade, with certain others, retired intact to the line of the morning, and I think it was hoped the enemy would attempt to pursue his advantage. But he knew better, and contented himself with the trophies already won—2,000 prisoners and four guns.

Where the blame should rest, if there was fault anywhere—and it would seem that there must have been—I may not undertake to determine. He must be very astute who is able at this hour to discriminate justly and award righteously.

At 7 o'clock in the evening Wright advanced the 6th Corps. The Rebels had retired, leaving a thick skirmish line, which raised a yell and fired one volley. Our men beat them both in yell and volley, and they fled, like so many pedestrian Tam O'Shanters. And then such cheers as the 6th sent after them. The whole corps charged a mile and a half, halting occasionally to preserve alignment, and then bivouacked. The direction pursued had formed it when halted at an obtuse angle with the 2d.

Later in the evening Burnside was attacked strenuously, but without avail.

To-day, at 3 a. m., the 6th and 2d advanced simultaneously, having during the night perfected connections of brigades, divisions, and corps. Birney barely regained the position lost yesterday. Wright found nothing before him but pickets. He advanced some distance, swinging around Birney. His two left divisions, Wheaton's (late Neill's) and Ricketts's, were now hardly more than a mile from the railroad. Capt. Beatty, with 100 pioneers and sharpshooters, was sent out to reconnoiter. He reached the railroad unopposed, and found it without the pretense of a guard, and with his report sent a couple of feet of telegraph wire he had cut from the Raleigh line. The 3d, 4th, and 11th Vermont were instantly dispatched to take possession, and preparations were made to extend the corps to that point. But by this time the Rebels were fully awake to the situation. It was as vital to them to regain the railroad as it was to us to retain it. Their interior, therefore shorter, lines gave them every advantage.

It is not less than ten miles from our right on the river to the point in question on the railroad. The Rebel communication between the two is not over four. And so they pushed down in overwhelming numbers, all of Hill's corps, and attacked. We had not completed a line, had had no time to intrench, and there was nothing but to fall back. Even that was a matter of some difficulty. The 4th Vermont lost prisoners, and it was fortunate that the order, "As you were," was issued so promptly. The Rebels followed closely, attacking at the right of the corps and then to the left, and further to the left till they found cavalry, and knew they had determined our limit in that direction. It appeared to be his purpose to make a general assault and it were better to sustain that covered by some sort of works. Hence, in the edge of the evening all the divisions of the corps retired and now occupy the positions of the morning.

Several brigades have marched over from the 5th Corps, and it looks as if to-morrow would see a general engagement—though I do not prophesy. G. A. P.

FRIDAY, June 24—6 a. m.

Sharp spirts of musketry, and then booming cannon, have disturbed the night. Since daylight, judging by the steady pour of musketry, an engagement has been progressing on the right. No reports yet, and it is not even known what corps are engaged.

The sun is hardly above the horizon, and yet the day has become heated and sultry, and the dust of yesterday has not settled.

Col. Blaisdell, 11th Massachusetts, was killed yesterday. G. A. P.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Disaster to Gen. Sturgis—Various Particulars of the Movement and its Result.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, June 15, 1864.

The military history of the West is again tarnished with the blight of another disaster to the Federal arms. The telegraph will have spread the sorrowful news broadcast over the land before this communication will reach you, and there only remains for me the sad duty of writing such details of the event as cannot be furnished through that channel. Even though the cause in which we fight is just in the eyes of God and man, 'tis not ours to be always victorious. These reverses doubtless emanate from wise providential dispensations; for, with uniform success, the victories we have gained and will gain hereafter, and the glorious result of a Government saved from overthrow and doubly strengthened in the bonds of union, that will mark the close of this war, would not be properly appreciated if not contrasted with the gloom of occasional disaster.

The expedition, under command of Brig.-Gen. Sturgis, which, as I now write, is returning to the original starting place, in half organized squads, started from Memphis on June 1. It consisted of the 1st and 2d Brigades of Grierson's cavalry division, commanded respectively by Cols. Waring and Winslow; of McMillan's brigade of infantry, comprising the 114th Illinois, 65th and 72d Ohio, 93d Indiana, 9th Minnesota, and Battery E of the 1st Illinois Light Artillery; also the 81st and 95th Illinois, and two batteries of Hoge's Brigade, and the 55th and 59th United States Colored Infantry, numbering, all told, a little over 8,000 men. The direction taken nearly corresponded with the course of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, being a little south of east. Communication with Memphis was dropped as soon as the expedition started—a train of nearly 200 wagons, well loaded, being the "base" of supplies. From Collierville the march was taken up in nearly an easterly direction, and then continued in a course tending more to the south, the primary objective point being a certain station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

On the 5th, a force of 300 men was detached and sent on a raid from Salem through Ripley, Riga, and Danville, destroying the railroad and depot at the former place, and skirmishing almost continually, day and night. On the 9th, the main body left Salem and moved through Ripley in a south-west direction, camping for the night about eight miles from the ford of Old Town Creek. Our cavalry, under Grierson, which was several miles in advance of the main body, crossed Old Town Creek on the morning of Friday, the 10th, and soon afterward became engaged with a small force of Rebel cavalry, who fell back after firing a volley, closely pursued by the 2d New-Jersey, the remainder of the cavalry division keeping well up with them. The gait of the mounted force being thus accelerated, the infantry was soon left nearly five miles in the rear. The pursuit was continued for about two miles, when Grierson suddenly found himself confronted by a strong line of battle, well posted so as to command the road from both sides. The enemy's line seems to have been in the shape of a crescent, with the points to the front, his center being the favored portion of the line and several hundred yards to the rear. The disposition of his men was such as to conceal from sight the advanced situation of his flanks, and at the same time deceive us as to his numerical strength by having only his center in view. The ruse was successful. Completely misled as to the enemy's actual position and real strength, Grierson dismounted a portion of his command, and then, moving forward with his entire division, made a spirited and general onset. The resistance met with soon amounted to conclusive evidence that we were encountering a superior force, and the vigor with which the enemy engaged us threw our line into some confusion, though not enough to compel a retreat had it not become palpable that the cavalry would have to fall back and await the coming up of the infantry before anything could be effected. A retreat was therefore ordered.

In the meantime, during the attack the enemy's two advanced flanks were gradually drawn nearer together, threatening to encircle our entire force. This movement was not detected a moment too soon to prevent its successful execution, nor until a galling fire was opened upon us from both sides. A rapid retreat now became an imperative necessity, for the exposure by the enemy of his strength was convincing that he was not only three to one stronger than the force with which we had been engaging him, but far outnumbered our entire army. Grierson, therefore, determined to fall back to a better position and wait for the infantry, from which he was separated by Old Town Creek, a stream that could be crossed at but one place. The great danger now was that the pursuing enemy might press our retreating column so closely as to cause a rush at this crossing, which event could only result in the almost entire annihilation of our cavalry. Being unincumbered, however, the retreat was conducted rapidly, but with great steadiness, and the entire command was withdrawn to the west side of Old Town Creek and again thrown in position, to await the appearance of the enemy on one side and the arrival of infantry reënforcements on the other.

Old Town Creek, to the banks of which the scene of battle was now shifted, runs at the foot of an elevated district of country, to the contour of which it hugs with unvarying precision. The bank on the east side is, therefore, from ten to twenty feet higher than that on the west. It was on the west side that Grierson formed and waited for the enemy, the intervening stream assuring him that he need not fear to be again overwhelmed. The position was thus far good, but as the sequel will show, it proved to be a disastrously disadvantageous one in other respects.

To understand the relative position of the two forces, let the reader stand several paces back from a second-story window and observe some person on the street below. He will then discover that he can so place himself, by approaching or withdrawing from the window, that, while the whole figure of the person in the street can be seen by him, his own person is not exposed below the eyes—a trifling fact in itself, but of vast importance when men are making targets of each other.

Grierson had no time to play in getting his men in line, for the enemy was in position on the eastern side of the stream almost as soon as he was on the west, and the action at once became general. Having the advantage in numbers and position, the enemy contented himself with attempting to force us to retreat before his heavy fire, before making any effort to cross over. The firing of the previous engagement near Guntown had been heard by the main body, and the infantry was at once urged forward, and at this stage of the battle McMillan's brigade arrived, formed, and went gallantly into the fight. The full artillery strength of both armies was now brought in play, and the roar of battle was unbroken for more than an hour, now breaking out in thundering crashes for a few minutes, and then dying away into a few scattering shots, to be followed by another crash and another lull alternately as the men were maneuvered about the field. There was no chance or occasion for maneuvering. The contending armies were fairly confronted. The enemy could certainly not have bettered his admirable position, while we could gain no advantage over the Rebels by changing our own.

But it soon became evident that while the fire of the Rebels was rapidly thinning our ranks, our own fire, as industriously as it was delivered, was having no telling effect upon the enemy, concealed as his men were almost entirely by the natural advantage of their position. It was plain that no advantage was to be gained by further fighting on that ground. Our dead and wounded were so numerous, that our line of battle might have been marked by them alone after those yet unhurt had been withdrawn. And the number was rapidly increasing. The Rebel sharpshooters had crawled up to the edge of the high bank mentioned before, and every one of their shots took effect. There was also a possibility that the enemy might detach a part of his superior force and attack our rear.

In view of these facts it was determined to retreat. The train of nearly 200 wagons was faced about and put in motion, and as soon as they were well on the way our troops were rapidly withdrawn and started on the retreat toward the little town of Ripley. Immediately the enemy started in pursuit, and a continual skirmish was kept up for nearly 10 miles, when the retreating column came upon the ponderous wagon train making almost impossible efforts to get through the swamp through which the road bore passes.

At this point ensued a scene of confusion seldom if ever equaled. Our men were again brought in line for the purpose of holding the Rebels in check until the teams could be got out of the way. But the formation was hardly completed before a terrific onslaught upon our front and both flanks swept our line away almost before any resistance could be offered, and amid the clash of arms, the discharge of musketry, the shouts of the combatants, and the loud curses and imprecations of the panic-stricken teamsters who were vainly en-

See Sixth Page.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1864.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the United States; and that circulation is among the enterprising and thrifty manufacturers, mechanics, artisans, and farmers throughout the loyal States. It is unquestionably the best possible medium for advertising, first, because it is read by so large a number of people, many of whom take no other newspaper, and secondly, because the space given to advertising is limited and every advertisement is seen.

An advertisement published in the DAILY, WEEKLY, and SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be placed before more readers than if published in all the rest of the daily newspapers in New-York.

The prices for advertising are:

DAILY.......................12½ cents a line.
SEMI-WEEKLY.............25 cents a line.
WEEKLY.................. $1 a line.

THE TRIBUNE MAP OF THE COUNTRY WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF RICHMOND showing the approaches to the city and the principal places of interest in Gen. Grant's campaign. Agents supplied at $3 50 per 100.

Those of our subscribers who send money by express will please prepay the express charges.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The eighty-eighth anniversary of our fathers' Declaration of Independence should be celebrated with uncommon earnestness and solemnity. We visibly approach the culmination of our arduous struggle to complete the revolution which they so nobly began. The right of every innocent man to himself—of the husband and wife to each other—of the parents to their minor children—which is the natural and solid base of the social edifice, and ought to have been established with if not before the right of each community to a voice in the public councils whereby it is taxed and ruled, is now distinctly at issue, with prospects of a favorable result.

The enemies of our National Union assert that the loyal States are fighting in opposition to the sacred right of Self-Government. It is not so. But for Slavery—which is the most palpable and flagrant denial of this right—there would have been no war and no alienation. The slaveholding caste—a decided minority, even in the South—plunged into treason and carnage simply and only because the Free States refused to unite in extending the area of Human Bondage and Chattelhood. They presented this ultimatum—"Either unite with us in establishing Slavery by positive law in all Federal territory south of the parallel of 36° 30′—[which Henry Clay said no earthly power would compel *him* to do]—or we will disrupt and destroy the Union." We would not become their accomplices in the crime of Slavery Extension, so they made ruthless war upon us. Before we had fired a shot or mounted a cannon, they had seized Federal forts, arsenals, armories, custom-houses, sub-treasuries, &c., &c., by wholesale; had captured our principal armed force through the treachery of its chief, Twiggs; had planted batteries on the banks of the Mississippi and obstructed its navigation by firing on unarmed vessels as they passed; and they finally inaugurated unequivocal hostilities by bombarding and reducing Fort Sumter, a fortress constructed as well as garrisoned by the Union. Never was a war more flagrantly, inexcusably initiated than by the slaveholding traitors in 1861.

They now pretend to be battling for the principle of Self-Government, which is false. They persecuted, throttled, hunted down, tortured and killed the outspoken White Unionists of the South at the outset of their Rebellion, making a violent death the penalty of active dissent from their scheme; scouting the suggestion that the Blacks were entitled to any voice in the premises. Their Self-Government is precisely like a pack of wolves voting on the propriety of eating mutton, and allowing the sheep no voice in the premises. If a vote were to be taken of the whole people of the South—fearfully blinded, deceived, misled, as many of them are—and each were at liberty to vote as he thought best, there would be shown a strong Union majority there to-day.

The Rebellion has great armies, because it compels every White man within its grasp, including thousands of Unionists, to fight for it. It has material resources, because it takes whatever it needs and can lay hands on. It has no internal opposition, because it tolerates none. The journal which should combat its aims and tendencies as freely as the Copperhead organs here oppose our Government would be suppressed at once. Even in North Carolina, where its supporters are a minority even of the Whites, *The Raleigh Standard*, the old Democratic State organ, has had its office demolished for cautiously and timidly opposing the rule and policy of Jeff. Davis. In no other Rebel State would even the faintest demur to the Secession programme be tolerated. Despotism and delusion reign unchallenged.

Yet it is false that the Rebels are fighting for Self-Government, even by Whites. Missouri, at their call, held a Convention and resolved through it to remain in the Union: yet the Slave Power at once commenced a civil war to take it out. Kentucky uniformly and overwhelmingly voted for the Union: yet the Rebels invaded and attempted to subjugate her before she had struck a blow on the side of the Republic. East Tennessee, overwhelmingly devoted to the Union, was trampled under the bloody feet of Treason months before the Federal flag was unrolled in sight of her secluded mountain homes. West Virginia, confessedly, almost unanimously Union, was invaded by a Rebel army before a Union regiment had been encamped on her soil, and before the Union had anywhere assailed the mustering, advancing cohorts of Treason. To-day, fully aware that she is overwhelmingly Union, the Confederate authorities stand pledged to *their* Virginia never to make a peace that does not carry old Virginia back to the Ohio, making Wheeling and Parkersburg citadels of the Slave Power. It is false, most false, therefore, that the Rebels are fighting for the right of Self-Government; and fifty British Ministers and noble lords may reiterate it without making it one whit truer.

Let, then, the National Anniversary just at hand be improved to quicken and brighten the fires of Patriotism. Let there be celebrations, processions, addresses, everywhere; and let the People be exhorted to still greater exertions in behalf of Freedom and the Union. Let the speakers dig down to the foundations, and show the necessary connection between Wrong and Woe—the eternal law whereby the enslavement and degradation of any imperil the rights and the happiness of all. Let them show that Absolute Justice is the only secure basis of National or personal well-being—that 'evil must in evil end;' and that only imperfect righteousness is there assurance of true National greatness and enduring Peace. So shall our National festival be wisely and profitably spent, and our hopes strengthened that its next recurrence may dawn on our land rejoicing that the thunders of death-dealing cannon are stilled, the sulphurous smoke of battle melted into Heaven's own azure, and our heroes returned from the fatigues and perils of camp and field to bless the homes which have vainly awaited them so long.

NO COMMUTATION.

It is settled there is to be no commutation. The House on Tuesday passed the bill of Mr. Smithers of Delaware, which provides substantially:

That the President may at any time call for any number of volunteers for one, two, or three years.

That in case the quota of any town shall not be filled within sixty days after the call, the President may order a draft for one year to fill that quota.

That in case of a draft there shall be no exemption by the payment of money.

Bounties are offered for volunteers or substitutes—$200 for one year, $300 for two years, $400 for three years.

So much we collect from the imperfect telegraphic summary. The essential feature of the bill is of course the repeal of the exemption clause—or, rather, that is the point on which most of the controversy turned. The Senate passed a bill recently for the achievement of the same object, but the House has thrice refused to accede, voting the other day by 100 to 50 in favor of retaining the commutation. Now that the two branches are reconciled on this vital question, we presume they will speedily be at accord on matters of detail, and that one or the other bill will be a law.

It is no secret that the change of front in the House is due to the urgent representations of the Executive. The system heretofore existing was deemed a failure. The Government got money and not men. Hence the argument addressed to members of Congress has been: If you mean the war shall go on, you must grant the power to draft compulsorily—in other words, you must give the Government the power to fill its armies speedily, and to keep them full. And the House has yielded to this urgency, impelled by the patriotic conviction that the Executive was entitled to the grant of such authority as in its view was necessary for the suppression of the Rebellion.

Heretofore it was believed that a wise administration of the law would secure all the men needed; but we now have the assurance of the military authorities that it was insufficient, and since the Executive requires the power of absolute draft it should be granted. That the men and all the men needed to crush the Rebellion must be had somehow, all loyal men have always insisted. The question of means is less essential.

It is, of course, understood that the power which is now put into the hands of the Government is to be effectually used. The law is to be put in force, and there is no longer any excuse, if there ever were, for misapprehension on the part of the people or indecision on the part of the Government. The Nation, by the voice of its representatives, offers its whole strength to the Executive. What it asks in return is that its magnificent gift shall not have been given in vain.

The bill incorporates a provision for allowing the loyal States to recruit in the rebellious States; a measure which has once passed the House and been put to sleep in the Senate. The House will probably now demand that it shall be made a law.

THE FREMONT MEETING.

It is no disparagement to Gen. Fremont to say that the meeting of Monday eve in his behalf was the broadest burlesque of the season. It was large, spirited, enthusiastic; but it was not largely composed of Fremonters, nor specially enthusiastic for Fremont. It was honestly and truly an anti-Lincoln meeting, yet there were probably as many present who support Lincoln for reëlection as expect ever to vote for Fremont. The list of officers, the speeches, and nearly every thing else, tend to show its utter baselessness, regarded as a movement to make Gen. Fremont our next President on the Cleveland platform.

We repeat that this is no disparagement to Gen. Fremont, who has many and zealous friends here and a very considerable popularity throughout the country. But the simple, overruling truth is, that, in presence of the stupendous events of our time, the momentous issues now impending, all personal considerations seem trivial and impertinent. As we give but a paragraph to a murder or railroad accident which in peaceful times would have absorbed many of our columns, so the elevation of Mr. this or General that excites no general interest in view of the gigantic, bloody struggle, whereof our whole country is the arena. "Shall the Republic live or die?" is the question which engrosses all thoughts, rendering the aspirations and fortunes of Jones or Tomkins of no account.

Should Gen. Fremont be nominated at Chicago—of which we see no chance—he will thereupon become a formidable candidate for President; if *not* nominated there, he will get no vote worth counting. Tens of thousands who would gladly support him if he had a chance will utterly refuse to do so, seeing that they thereby connive at a Copperhead triumph. Third parties will be of smaller account this Fall than ever before. Hence we lay no stress on the feuds which now visibly distract the Opposition. Tons of thousands among them *think* they will support none other than a Union War candidate; as many, if not more, are equally strenuous in their resolution to support only a "Peace" ticket; but, when the nomination shall have been made, nearly all those will support the nominees, whether the leading name be that of McClellan, Fremont, Fillmore, or any one else. And whosoever shall be nominated there will have to be the Pro-Slavery candidate—in favor of a "reconstruction" of our Nationality with Slavery left in and Impartial Freedom kicked out. Mr. Wendell Phillips or Dr. Brownson may struggle against this—may persuade himself, and perhaps a few others, that the fact is no fact—but all in vain. "Shall the Union be reconstructed *with* Slavery or *without*?" is the Main Question to be decided at our next Presidential Election; and the votes of those who wish it reconstructed *without* will inevitably be concentrated on Lincoln and Johnson; while the other sort will be cast for whatever ticket shall be framed at Chicago. And these two tickets will divide between them ninety-nine of every hundred votes cast throughout the country.

We say this, in no spirit of partisanship, but because it is the manifest truth. We are impelled to it by no trace of feeling, no shadow of prejudice. We should support Gen. Fremont quite as willingly as Mr. Lincoln if the former stood at the head of the Anti-Slavery host; but he does not. Either Mr. Lincoln must be reëlected, or he must be superseded by the candidate of Vallandigham and the Seymours, of Garret Davis and Fernando Wood. Whatever any one may wish, this is the only practicable alternative. Gen. Fremont, in order to have a shadow of chance, must more and more commend himself to the favor of the Sham Democracy; and, if he does so, his Anti-Slavery supporters will necessarily fall away from him. Here is a sample:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I see my name in the list of Secretaries of the Fremont and Cochrane ratification meeting held at Cooper Institute last evening.

So far as that meeting was in harmony with the grand platform of principles adopted at the Cleveland Convention, I am with it. So far as it sympathized with the principles and policy heretofore advocated by Gen. George B. McClellan and many of his friends, I must bow leave not to be counted in.

I am for justice and equal rights to every man, either black or white, on God's footstool; for free speech, free press, and *no compromise* with traitors, or with sympathizers with treason, and for the immediate overthrow of Slavery, as paramount to all other objects. I believe these to be the sentiments of the "Radical Democracy."

Yours, &c., D. H. PLUMB.

New-York, June 28, 1864.

THE ONIONS, AND THE ONION MONEY.

In reply to an editorial suggestion in our issue of yesterday that the moneys which have already begun to pour in for the "Onion Fund" for our soldiers, should be taken charge of and disbursed by that most excellent and hard-working organization, the "U. S. Sanitary Commission," we are authorized by the Directors of that Association to state that they are willing to add still this other one to their already arduous duties. We publish also in another column an announcement from Mr. C. H. Marshall and Mr. George Blunt, who are also about to engage in the same good work.

It is, perhaps, proper to state that money so put into their hands will be expended at the discretion of the Commission. Onions are unquestionably a most valuable antiscorbutic, but there are others quite as effectual, and which would doubtless be quite as grateful to the palate of the soldier whose stomach wearies of its monotonous digestion of "salt-horse" and "hard-tack," as would be the more savory and fragrant onion. It may be necessary to make a slight diversion of the donated funds from the one single channel indicated by the word "onion"—it may be found both judicious and economical to apply a portion of the money to the purchase of other articles equally excellent with the onion in preventing incipient, or subduing declared scurvy. That this is not unlikely is proved by the fact that already, in view of the prospective large demand for the Wethersfield vegetable, certain parties have been busily buying up all the onions in the market, with the view of creating a partial or complete monopoly, that they may put the price up to their own rapacious standard, and fill their pockets at the expense of the sick and suffering soldier. We take leave to inform these gentry that their calculations may chance to be suddenly upset, and it is by no means impossible or improbable that, in addition to their pecuniary discomfiture, their names may be made known to an indignant public.

The Sanitary Commission state that all supplies sent to the armies by them go forward with no charge whatever for freight—an item which makes a difference of from five to twenty-five per cent in the *cost* (at the point of delivery) and consequently in the *quantity* of grateful supplies handed over to our soldiers. As the Commission are the owners of the steamers and ships employed by them, they are, of course, subject to no charges for transportation.

The suggestion that the money usually expended for fireworks on the "Glorious Fourth" be diverted from its customary channel and applied to this noble charity, is an admirable and a most timely one, which we hope may be generally accepted. Fireworks at home are very well in their way at a proper time; but the terrible fireworks that have laid so many of our noble soldiers low have left behind them effects that need our every spare dollar to mitigate.

Let us reserve our pyrotechnic jubilation till Grant announces that "Richmond is ours," and meantime lend our wounded warriors the cash that we shall then feel in a better humor to spend.

Donations sent to the Sanitary Commission should be addressed as follows:

All *moneys* to "Mr. George T. Strong, Treasurer U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, New-York City."

All supplies of vegetables, fruits, etc., may be sent to "The Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 Cooper Union, New-York City."

THE CAMPAIGN.

A letter which we print in this issue gives a clear account of the events of Wednesday and Thursday of last week, the result of which is by no means so calamitous as some desponding people have feared. The same intelligence, could we have published it last Friday or Saturday, would have kept gold ten per cent lower, and would have strengthened the confidence of the people by proclaiming that the military authorities were willing the whole truth should be known, in reverse as well as in triumph. Now that the extent of the disaster is disclosed, it seems not to be formidable.

This is what happened: Gen. Grant undertook to seize and destroy the Weldon Railroad a little south of Petersburg. The 18th Corps was sent down from Bermuda Hundred, while the 2d and 6th were successively thrown to the left in the direction of the railroad. The Rebels discovered the latter movement in time to attack our advancing columns in flank. By the glaring fault of somebody, the divisions of the 2d Corps — temporarily under command of Gen. Birney—became disunited, and the Rebels struck in between on Wednesday afternoon. Barlow's division lost 1,000 prisoners. McKnight's battery of four guns was captured. Gibbon's division seems to have been rolled up very suddenly, the Rebels appearing in its rear, surrounding and capturing whole regiments before a shot had been fired on our side. Nearly a whole brigade went in this way, and our correspondent justly remarks that where such troops as the 15th and 19th Massachusetts, veteran regiments of high renown, are taken prisoners bodily, the fault can lie only with the general officers, or with some one of them. Altogether, we lost about 2,000 prisoners from the two divisions, Barlow's and Gibbon's—pretty heavily also in killed and wounded. The 6th Corps, which was in advance, remained intact. When the Rebel attack became known, Ricketts was halted, and marched back to the support of the 2d. Reënforcements were brought up also from the 5th, then holding the left of the intrenched line. But the Rebels made no attempt to press their advantage.

Thursday morning, the 6th and 2d Corps again went forward. The 6th reached the Weldon Railroad and went to work destroying it, but before much had been done, was attacked and driven back. The Rebel assault was so persistent that it was deemed best to withdraw to intrenchments in expectation of a general engagement. The advance to the railroad, therefore, amounted to nothing, very little damage having been done to the track, and the position gained having been abandoned almost as soon as it was taken. But the expected engagement did not occur. The two corps maintained their line, and the weight of the Rebel assault on Friday fell wholly and ineffectually on the 18th Corps, at the other end of the line.

It is evident, therefore, that a particular movement directed by Gen. Grant failed, and that by a sudden assault of the enemy we lost about two thousand prisoners and four guns—one of those accidents which may happen to any commander as the fortune of war. If you please, it is a check to the progress of the campaign. The movement toward the railroad was an experiment, a reconnoissance in an unknown country. Its failure may point the way to the success of another attempt or to the adoption of a different plan, but it does not suggest for a moment anything like a serious interruption to offensive operations. We do not deserve to have a leader like Gen. Grant if his inexhaustible energy and fertility of resource have not taught us to endure delays and disappointments. There may be others. There may be indecisive battles, defeats, losses, but there will never be a disaster overwhelming enough to shake the purpose of the indomitable soldier who carries with him the fortunes of the Republic.

We print elsewhere a long, clear, and very interesting letter describing the operations which resulted in the capture of the works forming the original and exterior defenses of Petersburg, by the 18th Corps, under Gen. Baldy Smith, immediately after their return to Bermuda Hundred, and under command of Gen. Butler. The letter furnishes information on some points hitherto left untouched.

Whatever anxiety has been felt about Gen. Hunter, will be relieved by his dispatch to Secretary Stanton. He reports his expedition successful, his command victorious in every engagement, and great injury to the enemy—a very creditable record. We know from other sources, that Lee found it necessary to dispatch two divisions to the relief of Lynchburg, so that Hunter's column, had it done nothing else, has occupied a force of the enemy at least equal to itself in numbers.

Gen. Sherman made an attack, June 27, on the enemy's position in his front, just north of the Chattahoochee, and was repulsed with an estimated loss of about 2,500, including some general and field officers. The result shows that Johnston has not been materially weakened, but means to contest Gen. Sherman's advance obstinately. It does not appear that the action was general, or that the failure of the attack is specially important, except on account of the losses. Gen. Sherman will try again.

A Mistake Corrected.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your paper of Tuesday appeared "A Protest," bearing the signature of Parker Pillsbury, in which the writer affirmed that "the mistaken idea that Slavery is dead has cost *The Anti-Slavery Standard many subscribers.*" Allow me to say that Mr. Pillsbury is mistaken. The number of persons who have discontinued their subscriptions to that paper since the war commenced is, I believe, less than the number of discontinuances in any previous period of the same length; and of the whole number, I doubt if even half a dozen discontinued from the influence of the "mistaken idea" referred to. The paper, meanwhile, has gained considerably more than it has lost, and is gaining still.

I am unwilling to suppose for a moment that Mr. Pillsbury meant to injure *The Standard* by representing that its circulation is falling off; but such a statement, under his signature, is calculated to have that effect, and therefore I must ask you to print this correction.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor *Anti-Slavery Standard.*
No. 48 Beekman street, June 23, 1864.

Gen. Gillmore was at the Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia on Saturday the 25th, and attracted considerable attention.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

MR. LINCOLN'S ACCEPTANCE

Correspondence.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN—*Sir:* The National Union Convention, which assembled in Baltimore on June 7, 1864, has instructed us to inform you that you were nominated with enthusiastic unanimity for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next.

The resolutions of the Convention, which we have already had the honor of placing in your hands, are a full and clear statement of the principles which inspired its action, and which, as we believe, the great body of Union men in the country heartily approve. Whether those resolutions express the National gratitude to our soldiers and sailors; or the National scorn of compromise with Rebels, and consequent dishonor; or the patriotic duty of union and success; whether they approve the Proclamation of Emancipation, the Constitutional amendment, the employment of former slaves as Union soldiers, or the solemn obligation of the Government promptly to redress the wrongs of every soldier of the Union, of whatever color or race; whether they declare the inviolability of the pledged faith of the nation, or offer the national hospitality to the oppressed of every land, or urge the union by railroad of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; whether they recommend public economy and vigorous taxation, or assert the fixed popular opposition to the establishment by armed force of foreign monarchies in the immediate neighborhood of the United States, or declare that those only are worthy of official trust who approve unreservedly the views and policy indicated in the resolutions—they were equally hailed with the heartiness of profound conviction.

Believing with you, Sir, that this is the people's war for the maintenance of a Government which you have justly described as "of the people, by the people, for the people," we are very sure that you will be glad to know, not only from the resolutions themselves, but from the singular harmony and enthusiasm with which they were adopted, how warm is the popular welcome of every measure in the prosecution of the war, which is as vigorous, unmistakable, and unfaltering as the national purpose itself. No right, for instance, is so precious and sacred to the American heart as that of personal liberty. Its violation is regarded with just, instant, and universal jealousy. Yet in this hour of peril every faithful citizen concedes that, for the sake of national existence and the common welfare, individual liberty may, as the Constitution provides in case of rebellion, be sometimes summarily constrained, asking only with painful anxiety that in every instance, and to the least detail, that absolutely necessary power shall not be hastily or unwisely exercised.

We believe, Sir, that the honest will of the Union men of the country was never more truly represented than in this Convention. Their purpose we believe to be the overthrow of armed Rebels in the field, and the security of permanent peace and union by liberty and justice under the Constitution. That these results are to be achieved amid cruel perplexities, they are fully aware. That they are to be reached only by cordial unanimity of counsel, is undeniable. That good men may sometimes differ as to the means and the time, they know. That in the conduct of all human affairs the highest duty is to determine, in the angry conflict of passion, how much good may be practically accomplished, is their sincere persuasion. They have watched your official course, therefore, with unflagging attention; and amid the bitter taunts of eager friends and the fierce denunciation of enemies, now moving too fast for some, now too slowly for others, they have seen you throughout this tremendous contest patient, sagacious, faithful, just; leaning upon the heart of the great mass of the people, and satisfied to be moved by its mighty pulsations.

It is for this reason that, long before the Convention met, the popular instinct had plainly indicated you as its candidate; and the Convention, therefore, merely recorded the popular will. Your character and career prove your unswerving fidelity to the cardinal principles of American Liberty and of the American Constitution. In the name of that Liberty and Constitution, Sir, we earnestly request your acceptance of this nomination; reverently commending our beloved country, and you, its Chief Magistrate, with all its brave sons who, on sea and land, are faithfully defending the good old American cause of equal rights, to the blessing of Almighty God,

We are, Sir, very respectfully,
Your friends and fellow-citizens,
WILLIAM DENNISON, Ohio, Chairman.
JOSIAH DRUMMOND, Maine.
THOMAS E. SAWYER, New-Hampshire.
BRADLEY BARLOW, Vermont.
A. H. BULLOCK, Massachusetts.
A. M. GAMMELL, Rhode Island.
C. S. BUSHNELL, Connecticut.
G. W. CURTIS, New-York.
W. A. NEWELL, New-Jersey.
HENRY JOHNSON, Pennsylvania.
N. B. SMITHERS, Delaware.
W. L. W. SEABROOK, Maryland.
JOHN F. HUME, Missouri.
G. W. HITE, Kentucky.
E. P. TIFFE, Ohio.
CYRUS M. ALLEN, Indiana.
W. BUSHNELL, Illinois.
L. P. ALEXANDER, Michigan.
A. W. RANDALL, Wisconsin.
A. OLIVER, Iowa.
THOMAS SIMPSON, Minnesota.
JOHN BIDWELL, California.
THOMAS H. PEARNE, Oregon.
LEROY KRAMER, West Virginia.
A. C. WILDER, Kansas.
M. M. BRIEN, Tennessee.
J. P. GREVES, Nevada.
A. A. ATOCHA, Louisiana.
A. S. PADDOCK, Nebraska.
VALENTINE DELL, Arkansas.
JOHN A. NYE, Colorado.
A. B. SLOANAKER, Utah.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1864.
HON. WILLIAM DENNISON and others, a Committee of the National Union Convention:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 14th inst., formally notifying me that I have been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted, as the Resolutions of the Convention—called the Platform—are heartily approved.

While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of republican government upon the Western Continent is fully concurred in, there might be misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the Government in relation to the action of France in Mexico as assumed through the State Department and indorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE GREAT CONTEST.

GEN. GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

[*Continued from our last.*]

WEDNESDAY, June 22.—Wilson's division of cavalry moved off to-day in the direction of the Weldon Railroad. When last heard from they had reached Rives Station, and were tearing up the track along the road. The 2d and 6th Corps moved from their old positions on the right toward the Weldon Railroad. Gen. Lee seems to have anticipated a movement by our left flank, or else he designed to turn our right, as when near the Jerusalem plankroad the two corps were confronted by Gen. Hill's corps, and a smart engagement ensued. The line was formed by Barlow's division, being on the left; Birney's, Mott in command, in the center, and Gibbon's on the right. It was expected that the 6th Corps would have connected on the left with Barlow, but it seems quite a gap was left, into which A. P. Hill's Rebel corps entered, and before our men were aware of it they received a volley in the rear, which created quite a panic in our ranks and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in the rear of the 3d Division. This left the flank of the 3d Division unprotected, and the enemy, taking advantage of it, charged through and fairly into our pits, ordering the men to surrender. The troops, however, left the trenches and fell back rapidly, but many of them were captured, and quite a number were killed and wounded before they got away. The number of our loss in prisoners is reported at 1,000, while some make the figure higher. Our loss in killed and wounded is probably 1,500. Some four of our officers engaged in this fight had just joined their commands after being exchanged, and when surrounded and ordered to surrender, replied: "Never! Death rather than the Libby Prison!" and, fighting their way out as best they could, many of them succeeded in getting back safe to our lines. At 8 p. m. a charge was made by the 2d Corps and the line of works from which they had been forced in the afternoon was recovered. We lost scarcely a man in this advance, as the Rebels fired too high, the balls all passing over the heads of our men. A number of prisoners were taken. Skirmishing was kept up all night along the line, the pickets being, at some points, not fifty yards apart.

THURSDAY, 23d.—At daylight this morning an advance of the entire line was made, when it was found that the Rebels had taken a new position some distance further back, where they had thrown up some strong intrenchments during the night, which they still hold. Col. Blaisdell of the 11th Massachusetts was killed to-day by a sharpshooter while visiting the skirmish line. Lieut. W. H. Child of the 4th Pennsylvania, who was to have been reinstated yesterday as First Lieutenant, was shot dead by a Rebel sharpshooter on Thursday evening. Maj. Halsey of the 11th New-Jersey is missing, and is supposed to be captured. The 6th Corps moved toward the railroad this morning, driving the enemy before them, and during the afternoon reported that they were in possession of the road, and arrangements were at once made to destroy it. At 5 p. m. a large force of Rebels was seen moving toward the front, as if to resist the advance of the 6th Corps, and an engagement in that direction is expected to-night.

FRIDAY, 24th.—During two hours this morning, from 6 to 8, the earth trembled to the thunder of more than 100 cannon. Baldy Smith was attacked. It will be remembered that he holds next to the Appomattox, within less than a mile of the city. His line stretches across the plain at right angles with the river, while the Rebels have undisturbed possession of the left bank opposite, and a long distance below his rear. On that bank they suddenly uncovered 60 guns, subjecting the 18th Corps to an enfilading fire and reverse fire. With the exception of Gettysburg, the war has not afforded another instance of so many guns concentrated upon one point and firing so rapidly for such length of time. The plain seemed alive with bursting shell, the discharges were as continuous and rapid as the ticking of a watch. It did not seem possible that men could remain there and live, but they did both, so effectually were they covered, that two hours of such pounding though it strewed the ground with fragments of shell like broken crockery around an old tavern, caused a loss of only 30. Meanwhile our own guns replied, and the cannonading ran along the line until the mortars of the 2d Corps, miles away, rang the chorus. At length the enemy attacked, with men as well as cannon. They very foolishly moved a thin line upon our works, since ascertained to have been Haygood's South Carolina brigade of Hoke's division. The repulse was the work of but a few minutes, and was complete. One hundred and sixty-five prisoners fell into our hands, among them five commissioned officers, viz: Capt. Henry Buist, 27th South Carolina, commanding regiment; J. N. Mulvaney, 27th South Carolina; Lieut. A. B. White, 27th South Carolina; Capt. J. E. Rayser, 11th South Carolina; Lieut. Clements, 21st South Carolina. Nearly all of these fell into the hands of Col. Henry's brigade, of Stannard's (late Brooks's) division. By a stratagem on the part of Col. H. (observing that the force advancing was so slender that he need not fear it), he at once withdrew his pickets and ordered his men not to fire. The Rebels ran up and took the rifle-pits. His pickets were then ordered to surrender, and compelled to do so. These pits were so constructed as to afford no protection to the Rebels when they had got into them. They are called French rifle-pits, and are simple excavations shaped like an old-fashioned kitchen dusting-pan, like the half of a square box sawn through diagonally from corner to corner, with the deep end toward the enemy. That deep end is protection to our pickets, and then, if driven out, the next line has a direct fire through the shallow end upon any who may seek shelter in it. If the Rebels expected with their sixty guns to make the plain too hot for us, and, thinking they had done so, advanced their line to occupy our works, they were stupendously mistaken. The affair has done the army a power of good, in the effect it has had upon the morale of the men. All day the sharpshooting was unusually merciless, both sides indulging in the pastime. During the afternoon, beyond significant movements of troops, nothing of importance occurred, or, if there did, no word of it has reached me.

SATURDAY, 25th.—An attack was made on Burnside's line at about 11 o'clock to-night, with the intention of driving back a working party who were engaged in digging intrenchments toward the enemy's front, so as to gain a better position in which to place guns to more effectually cover the Rebel works. The firing was very sharp for about an hour, resulting in our men holding their ground and continuing their labors, without any loss of consequence. Gen. Russell sent out Col. Leading of the 96th Pennsylvania to-day, with 600 men, to reconnoiter, if possible, as far as the track. They met with no opposition till they came within sight of the railroad, when they fell upon a strong Rebel skirmish line, and having succeeded in their object, returned. They discovered working parties, with a strong guard, engaged in repairing the track destroyed last week by our infantry. The Rebel skirmishers advanced almost simultaneously along the whole front of the 9th and 10th Corps last night about 10 o'clock, but made no apparent effort to accomplish anything but a knowledge of our presence and strength. The weather has become very hot, the thermometer reaching to 96° in the shade, and there is not yet the least prospect of the rain so much needed and so frequently prayed for.

SUNDAY, 26th.—The usual amount of picket firing took place to-day, it being a little more persistent in front of the 9th Corps than at any other point. It is usual to relieve picket lines shortly after dark, and the Rebels being generally upon the alert at the least noise, immediately open fire, in hopes of being able to pick off some men while the change is going on. It is seldom any harm results from these attacks, as the men have become so careful to secrete themselves that it is next to impossible for the Rebel sharpshooters

to get a range on them. The health of the troops is in the main good, considering the oppressively hot weather they have had to endure since their arrival here, and the scarcity of water in this section. The 18th Corps seems to have the greatest number of men in the hospital from the effects of the weather. The colored troops are reported as being unaffected by the heat. Surgeon Jackson, in charge of the 4th Division Hospital, 9th Corps, reports that in that division only 40 men out of 400 were unfit for duty when they were put in front on Tuesday last, to relieve the 2d Corps. This tends to show how much better they can endure the scorching rays of the sun than white troops. The enemy are in very strong force in our front, exhibiting a determination to resist every attempt of our men to advance. The possession of Petersburg and the Weldon Railroad is of such vital importance to them that only the most consummate skill and bravery will be able to wrest it from them. The repulse of the Vermont Brigade on Friday shows the stubborn determination of the enemy, and there is no doubt that ever since then they have strengthened that portion of their line with defenses and men.

MONDAY, 27th.—A dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Grant dated to-day, at 3:30 p. m., at his headquarters, reports no operations in front except from our own guns, which fire into the bridge at Petersburg from a distance of two thousand yards. The dispatch gives the following intelligence from Rebel papers: A Petersburg paper of the 25th inst. states that Gen. Hunter is striking for Jackson River Depot, about 40 miles north of Salem, and says that if he reaches Covington, which they suppose he will do with most of his force, but with loss of material, he will be safe. The same paper accuses Gen. Hunter of destroying a great amount of private property, and stealing a large number of wagons, horses and cattle. The same paper also states that Gen. Wilson destroyed a train of cars loaded with cotton and furniture, burned the depot, buildings, &c., at Burkesville, and destroyed some of the track, and was still pushing south. All the railroads leading into Richmond are now destroyed, and some of them badly.

Gen. Sheridan's Return.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst., Gens. Hugh Lee and Wade Hampton made an attack on our forces intrenched at White House, under Gen. Abercrombie, who was waiting for Gen. Sheridan. The Rebels charged upon our works, but were repulsed and driven back by our gunboats there, the Commodore Morris, Capt. Babcock, and two others, which opened a heavy fire on the Rebels. At 7 o'clock, the Rebels, having succeeded in planting a battery of three guns in rear, returned the fire upon our gunboats and land forces. This artillery firing was kept up, as we learn by a subsequent arrival, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At noon the Commodore Morris threw a shell that exploded a Rebel caisson, causing great confusion, and having the effect of slacking the Rebel fire very perceptibly. The Rebel loss was comparatively heavy. The prisoners captured say that they mistook our gunboats for transports, and had expected to capture our troops at the White House before Gen. Sheridan's command arrived, and then intercept his force, and, if possible, prevent his safe arrival at White House. In all these movements they were defeated. Our loss was only three wounded, one mortally. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Sheridan's advanced guard arrived at the White House, and at 5 o'clock the General arrived there with his entire command. On the morning of the 21st inst., there was some skirmishing among the pickets, and it was expected that there would be a general engagement. Gen. Getty had arrived and relieved Gen. Abercrombie, who had been previously ordered to report to Washington for duty. During the continuance of the Rebel attack, Gen. Abercrombie received a dispatch from Gen. Grant to hold the position at all hazards till assistance arrived, which, by the aid of gunboats, he was enabled to do successfully. Gen. Sheridan proceeded, after a short delay, toward the James River, to cross it and rejoin Grant. On Saturday the Rebels attacked his rear at Wilcox's Landing, and captured a few of his men. A brigade of infantry was at once dispatched to protect Sheridan; the Rebels were kept back, and Sheridan made for the James River, crossing it successfully with his entire train.

A Demonstration North of the James.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. BUTLER, June 21, 1864.

Last night, late, a pontoon bridge was laid by Gen. Weitzel across the James River from Jones Neck to a point opposite, near Four-Mile Creek. Gen. Foster, with his troops, early this morning, crossed, drove in the enemy's pickets, advanced to a position near the Kingsland Road, and commenced intrenching himself within nine miles of Richmond. The enemy are quite puzzled to know whether this is a demonstration or the precursor of an "on to Richmond." The developments of a day or two will solve the problem for them.

Where Lee's Troops Are—The Defenses on Gen. Butler's Line—Something About Gen. Weitzel—Gen. Hinks Suffering from Wounds, and to be Relieved—Health of the Army—Onions—Items, Personal and Otherwise.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR PETERSBURG, June 22, 1864.

The problem of the last few days, other than how to occupy Petersburg, has been to locate Lee's army. It is now pretty well ascertained that after garrisoning Richmond and Petersburg, and holding with slender force the line between, he has not only detached two brigades to operate against Hunter, but has guarded his still unbroken railroads with large numbers. Meanwhile, he provisions Richmond, and looks to wearing us out should he be driven to stand a siege. We have to take Petersburg, when the breaking of all his roads will follow. After the first city falls, the awful wastage of the war, the effusion of so much precious blood, will cease. Then it becomes a work of time and vigilance.

In company with your "Special," W. H. K., I have to-day ridden along Gen. Butler's lines from the Appomattox to the James. They are immensely strong. The defenses of Washington are not more carefully constructed; certainly are not more impregnable. Intended to enable a small force to hold at bay a much larger one—for during a full month it was within Lee's power to fall upon Butler with all his own army added to Beauregard's—skill and labor have done their utmost to that end. I am not enough learned in engineering technology to describe them with the professional name of each defensive device, but will endeavor to convey some notion of them to the general reader. It is but two and three-fourths miles from one river to the other, but the continuous line of ditch, and parapet, and abatis cannot be less than five. Conforming to ridges and ravines, eminences and depressions, according to the rules of military engineering, so as to meet the necessities of cross fire, direct fire, and concentrated fire, that one point shall strengthen another, it is bewilderingly sinuous and zigzag, now semi-circling, now turning abruptly right or left at an acute angle, and now at an obtuse one, until with its isthmuses, and peninsulas, and tortuous ways, only an engineer can pursue it and retain any knowledge of the four cardinal points. The whole length is piled with sand-bags, six or eight deep, and crosswise, forming port-holes for musketeers. Then there are outworks, complete inclosures—I think I heard one that looked very formidable called a redoubt—and inner works, whose cannon bristling through embrasures looked toward us as we followed the line; possibly there are redans, and there are reëntrant spaces, with stockades running from point to point, making inclosures; and there are great bomb-proofs, excavations covered with logs and deep-banked with earth, designed by engineers, and smaller ones built by the men of their own accord for safety "when shake the hills with" Rebel "thunder riven;" and there are sally-ports, so constructed that from no Rebel stand-point can they be detected; and there are guns, guns, everywhere, trained upon every approach—some oblique adown the line, some straight out into the woods; and be sure there is no road or open ground that is not swept by a score of them. These lines were originally laid out by Capt. Farquhar, then Chief Engineer of this Department, but have since been altered, improved, and vastly strengthened by Gen. Weitzel, who seems to have expended upon them all the devices of modern engineering, and then superadded those of his own exhaustless contrivances, resources, and energy. They are pronounced by Gen. Barnard, and other competent authorities who have lately inspected them, marvels of skill and labor, impregnable against assault, no matter by what numbers, and tenable against a protracted siege in force and by regular approaches.

Gen. Weitzel, Chief Engineer upon Butler's Staff, is a curious man. Endowed with wonderful *nous*, located in a big head, set on a long neck, atop of a long body, swung along by pendulum legs, he is—Godfrey Weitzel, and there is none other. Would there were, for the sake of the country, and every one a Brigadier-General. After the glorious exhibition of the fighting qualities of the negro last week before Petersburg, he was heard to say triumphantly, "This war is as good as settled—the negroes will fight, *and Baldy Smith says so.*" It must be understood that up to that time Gen. Smith was supposed to distrust negro soldiers, though now unequivocal in their praise. During one of the engagements on this front a soldier cried out to Gen. Weitzel, who was with the skirmishers, "General, a Johnny has got me prisoner! Come out here and save me." The General sprung out, presenting his pistols, released the man, and brought in the Rebel, who begged him not to shoot, and was astonished beyond measure when he learned the rank of his captor.

Brig.-Gen. Carr will probably be assigned to the colored division now commanded by Gen. Hinks. The latter, if he would but take advice, is unfitted for active service by any one of three or four of his worst wounds, particularly by one received as long ago as Malvern Hill; but he insisted upon being permitted to lead the negroes until they had an opportunity of showing their worth. Having done so, he will now accept other and less active duty. That he lives in spite of wounds that would kill another man reminds one of the remark of Rufus Choate, when told that if he persisted in his habit of exhausting labor he would injure his constitution: "Why, I haven't had a constitution for ten years—I'm living under the by-laws."

That the health of the army continues so good, that there are so few in hospital from disease, is remarkable. And yet these fifty days of campaigning begin to tell upon the men. They need, quite as much as rest, a change of diet, a vegetable diet. With the season, and after so long a course of hard bread and salt meats, they crave vegetables. At a house where I halted on the march from Cold Harbor, the woman, lamenting the robbing of her garden, said, "You Yanks don't seem ter keer fur nuthin but inyuns." The remark is suggestive, and since it is a fact that there is nothing which, as a concentrated antiscorbutic, equals onions, and since they can be as easily provided as potatoes, it seems to me that two or three schooner-loads ought to be immediately dispatched to City Point from Weathersfield, Ct.—the world's biggest onion garden.

A late Richmond paper deprecates in strong terms the habit of questioning Yankee prisoners as to the duration of the war, &c., alleging that no answer is ever given, and no other could be expected, than that the war will not end except with the restoration of the Union. An unintentional tribute to our poor fellows, which should be held to their credit against the day of their release; pray Heaven that may not be distant.

C. A. P.

Our Forces Have Possession of the Weldon Railroad—The Rebels After Hunter—The Attempt to Capture Sheridan's Wagon Train.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23, 1864—5 a. m.

All remains quiet at the front. Our left wing swung round and took possession of the Weldon Railroad, about four miles from the city, without opposition.

It is believed the enemy's lines have been somewhat contracted since Friday last, and the opinion prevails that a force has been sent to meet and drive back Gen. Hunter.

Almost nightly an attack is made on some part of the picket line in front of the 9th Corps, but finding our men on the alert and ready for them, the Rebels quickly retire.

As an instance of the sharp practice between the pickets, a man, yesterday, not daring to stand up, put his feet out past the works, when he was instantly struck by a ball in the ankle. Many are wounded daily while going from their pits for water, and on other errands which cannot be postponed.

The Sanitary Commission are busy issuing fresh vegetables to the troops, which are very gratefully received, and will prove a great benefit to them.

TUESDAY, June 23—12 o'clock m.

Quite a severe engagement took place on Saturday between our cavalry and a force of the enemy consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry.

The Rebels had followed Sheridan from the White House, in the expectation of being able to cut off part of his wagon train, which was very large, and it was here they made the attack.

Torbert's division was detailed to protect the train, while Gregg's division was placed in position to resist an attack from the enemy on the road which they were pushing to occupy.

At an early hour skirmishing commenced, and was kept up until near noon, when the Rebel infantry, which had been dismounted, made a desperate charge on the lines; and, although our men dismounted and fought them gallantly for a time, they were finally compelled to retire, suffering considerably.

It was at first thought that our loss would be over 500, but your correspondent has been informed it will not reach one-fourth of that number.

Our men fell back to their supports near the bridge, and the command, with the entire train, subsequently got over without further loss.

The Rebels made no effort to follow us up, and it is thought they must have suffered heavily or they would have done so.

The whole command has arrived at the James River, and will be all across by to-night.

Two soldiers are on trial at Headquarters, charged with outraging a woman in the vicinity. The authorities are determined to put a stop to these shameful crimes, and if the proof is sufficient to convict the offenders, they will be dealt with as the negro was a week since for a similar crime—namely, hanged.

There are now about 5,000 sick and wounded in hospital at City Point, and they suffer much from the heat and a lack of water.

The members of the different Aid Societies are fast giving out from exhaustion and fever, and many of them have been forced to give up their labors and return home.

New Works Going Up—Sheridan's Fight Near Wilcox's Wharf—The Monitors to be Protected—Gen. Foster's Movement.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. BUTLER, June 27, 1864.

Both sides were busily at work at Petersburg yesterday, erecting new and strengthening old batteries. The Rebels at Fort Clifton discovered that something on the opposite bank of the river forebode no good for them, and fired occasionally at the spot. But their ammunition was uselessly expended, and when the guns of a new 30-pounder Parrott battery, just finished, open upon them, they will become convinced of this fact. Some firing took place along the lines, but nothing of moment occurred. I learn that Gen. Sheridan had quite a severe fight just back from Wilcox's wharf last Friday afternoon. Gregg's division, guarding a wagon train of some 800 wagons, was attacked by Fitz-Hugh Lee, with all his cavalry, the object being to capture or destroy the train. Gregg's men fought at great disadvantage, being obliged to dismount. Every wagon was brought safely off, but we lost very heavily, say 500 or 600 men. Wilson's division and Kautz's cavalry are on another raid, making a detour by the Nottaway, thence across to the Petersburg and Weldon, and also to the Lynchburg Railroad. They have not yet been heard from. The Colonel of the South Carolina regiment whose troops and himself were captured on Friday last in front of Gen. Smith's line at Petersburg, says his regiment was ordered forward, he being told there were no troops in his front, only a picket line, that the supports refused to come up, and left him to be captured. Altogether, he was disgusted with the Southern Confederacy.

Gen. Foster still holds his position across the James. Rumors came late last night that 4,000 or 5,000 troops had been added to those already in our front. To-day will show. No troops in Richmond save militia. City Point has grown to be one of the most bustling and business-like places in the country. All the supplies, &c., for the Army of the Potomac are there landed, and wagon trains leave in all directions for their respective brigades. The few roads have become many, the narrow roads wide, and the hard, dry roads, dusty. The terrible drouth we have had has dried up springs and brooks, and there will be suffering for want of good water unless God sends us rain.

W. H. K.

News from one of the Officers of the Christian Commission—The Condition of our Army—Certainty of Victory for the Union.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

A prominent officer of the Christian Commission sends the following note to the editors of *The American*:

"I am just from the front this morning. Everything looks very well. The troops are in fine spirits. You may be assured of this, as I have been in personal contact with hundreds, both in the reserve and in the rifle-pits. I had an interview with Gen. Grant on Monday afternoon. He is confident of the result.

"He says there can be but one result—the defeat of the enemy or his (the enemy's) retreat from Petersburg, and then his complete overthrow. Extensive preparations are in progress, and soon the country will the more loudly applaud the military genius and executive ability of Gens. Grant and Meade. I was surprised to find some of our Union men despondent when I arrived here (at Baltimore) this morning. You can safely assure your readers that there is no occasion for it."

Fire-Engine Sent to the Army of the Potomac.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

With the consent of Gen. Grant, the Christian Commission has sent to City Point from Baltimore steam fire-engine No. 4 for the purpose of forcing water from the James River to the hospitals, a distance of one mile from the river.

Some of the hospitals are located at such a distance from the river as to cause great difficulty in obtaining water for the patients. Several thousand feet of hose were also sent out with the engine.

Wesley Shaw, Assistant Engineer of the Baltimore Fire Department, Mike Dunn, the Engineer, and Jas. Hall, Assistant Engineer of No. 4, accompanied the engine.

From Our Army Before Petersburg.

We have been favored with a copy of a letter from a gallant young officer, who was wounded in the Wilderness fight on the 5th of last month, to his brother, Mr. Bramhall of this city. It was written from the 2d Brigade of Birney's (now Mott's) division, and relates the part taken by the writer's regiment in the fight of the 22d instant:

HEADQUARTERS 93D N. Y. VET. VOL. INFANTRY, ON THE LEFT OF THE SECOND LINE OF BREASTWORKS, BEFORE PETERSBURG, Va., June 23, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER: * * * * * * In my last letter, I parted with you about 100 yards from where we now are, though on the same line of works. That night—night before last—we finally commenced our works on the same line, without moving forward, and completed them soon after midnight. The next morning we moved forward out of them, a short distance at a time, until about 2 p. m. found us about 500 yards forward, and throwing up works on a line almost at right angles with our former line, which was then occupied by the 4th Division (Gen. Carr's), 2d Army Corps.

We had hardly completed our breastworks when a very sudden and heavy fire of musketry broke upon our ears from the left and rear. We had already apprehended the difficulty that we then realized, which was that our left flank was unprotected by the 6th Corps not advancing to our own line; and the "Johnnies" were in our rear. The 1st Division (Gen. Barlow's), which was on the left, instead of facing by the rear rank, as they should have done, and forcing the Rebels back upon the advanced line of the 6th Corps, moved off precipitately by the right flank, after making a slight resistance. Down came the enemy upon us, and all the determined efforts of our officers to have the men stand and meet the foe were fruitless. They mingled with the throng and fell back to our old line of works, after a slight resistance at an intersecting work (half distant) where a battery of four guns was posted, with two officers and one man wounded and twelve men missing. We soon saw how fatal would have been our efforts to stand and repulse the enemy at our first position, with him assailing us in front and rear. The only result of our slight delay, or effort to make a stand, was to keep the men calm and under control and cause them to fall back as an organized body. Capt. Newton received a deep, though not very severe, cut in the face from a shell, and Lieut. Kennedy a flesh wound in the arm.

The brigade formed in line in regular order behind the works, and moved toward the left in line, about which time the 6th Corps, on our extreme left, were charged upon by the enemy. Being severely repulsed, they commenced shelling us hotly from near our last position, where they had planted several batteries. Guns were soon brought into position in our line, however, and the enemy silenced after a duel of twenty or thirty minutes. The 2d Brigade (ours) then moved forward over our works, with a line of skirmishers in advance, dressed our line, and then moved forward on the enemy, charging across a corn-field about 300 yards in breadth. Being weak, they fled after firing one volley, that did not do much damage. We occupied and held the line until 1 o'clock a. m. this day, when we were relieved by a strong skirmish or picket line, and fell back to mass in rear of our old works for a little of that refreshing sleep which we all so much needed. We have remained here all day, while the "White Diamonds" have been building on the line we advanced last night.

The weather to-day has been very, *very* warm. The men have been drawing rations, of which they were never better supplied, even as to variety. But I am constrained to say that the army is worn out, particularly our division, which has had scarcely any rest, and cannot charge or stand the fire they did fifty days ago. * * * * * *

WM. L. BRAMHALL,
First Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

FRANK J. BRAMHALL, New-York City.

GEN. HUNTER'S OPERATIONS.

The War Department on the 25th received information from Gen. Hunter's command, which, having fulfilled the mission upon which it was sent—the destruction of the Central Railroad in the vicinity of Staunton, of the Gordonsville & Lynchburg Railroad, and of an important portion of the James River Canal—is successfully pressing forward to the point in Western Virginia to which he was ordered.

Gen. Sigel reports from Martinsburg on the 22d:

"There is no truth in the statement of *The Philadelphia Inquirer* of the 21st in relation to a raid of Mosby. Winchester is not occupied by the enemy, nor are the telegraph wires out between this place and Harper's Ferry."

The following dispatch was received at Washington on the 26th, from Gen. Hunter:

"I have the honor to report that our expedition has been extremely successful, inflicting great injury upon the enemy, and victorious in every engagement. Running short of ammunition, and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in the presence of an enemy believed to be superior to our force in numbers, and constantly receiving reënforcements from Richmond and other points, I deemed it best to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing so without serious loss to this point, where we have met with abundant supplies of food. A detailed report of our operations will be forwarded immediately. The command is in excellent heart and health, and ready after a few days rest for service in any direction."

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

TUESDAY, June 21.—A dispatch from Gen. Sherman's headquarters, dated to-day at 8½ p. m., states that "it has rained almost incessantly, in spite of which our lines have been pressed forward steadily, and an important position has been gained by Gen. Howard. "The enemy made a desperate attempt to retake this position last night, making seven distinct assaults on Gen. Whittaker's brigade of Stanley's division, and losing not less than seven or eight hundred men. Two hundred killed were left on Whittaker's front. The assault was followed by a heavy fire of artillery, under which the position was fortified, and is now safe. Our cavalry is across Noonday Creek, on our left, and one brigade of the 23d Corps is across Moses Creek on the right; but the Rebel left is behind a swamp, and the rains prevent any advance. The fighting has been quite severe at all points, the enemy resisting stubbornly, and attempting the offensive whenever he can."

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman reports that on June 27, an unsuccessful attack was made by our forces on the enemy's position, which resulted in a loss to us of between 2,000 and 3,000. The following particulars are given by Gen. Sherman:

"Pursuant to my orders of the 24th inst., a diversion was made on each flank of the enemy, especially down the Sandtown Road. At 8 a. m., Gen. McPherson attacked at the south-west end of Kenesaw, and Gen. Thomas at a point about a mile farther south. At the same time, the skirmishers and artillery along the whole line kept up a sharp fire. Neither attack succeeded, though both columns reached the enemy's works, which are very strong. Gen. McPherson reports his loss about 500, and Gen. Thomas about 2,000. The loss is particularly heavy in general field officers. Gen. Harker is reported mortally wounded, also Col. D. McCook, commanding a brigade; Col. Rice, 57th Ohio, very seriously; Cols. Barnhill, 40th Illinois, and Augustine, 55th Illinois, are killed. Gen. McPherson took 100 prisoners, and Gen. Thomas about as many; but I do not suppose we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, as he kept close behind his parapets."

Estimate of Sherman's Loss.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

The Medical Director of Gen. Sherman's Army telegraphs to Dr. Wood, sojourning here, that our entire loss in the recent assault will not exceed 1,500.

Col. Watkins was not captured at Lafayette, and Col. Faulkner, reported captured there, has arrived at Chattanooga.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE, June 23.—Mr. Collamer reported back the House Post Route bill with various amendments, and it was passed. Mr. Wilson reported back the House bill to amend the act to provide for the payment for horses and other property destroyed in the military service. Passed. Mr. Cowan reported the bill to remit the duties on goods imported for the Sanitary and Christian Commission fairs, with a substitute remitting the duties simply for the Chicago Sanitary Fair, and it was passed. Mr. Trumbull reported a bill for bail in certain cases of Military arrests, with an amendment limiting the taking of bail to the several Courts of the United States. The original bill included State Courts. He also reported adversely the bill to provide for claims against the Government for injury and destruction of property by the army or by military authority during the Rebellion. Mr. Harris reported the bill prescribing the time within which indictments may be found against persons charged with crimes against the laws of the United States. The House bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law came up as the special order. After debate, the bill was passed, Yeas 27, Nays 12. The motion to reconsider the bill passed yesterday, to prevent military interference in elections, was taken up. Without concluding, the Senate took a recess. The evening session was devoted to discussion of the $300 commutation clause, and in conclusion that clause was voted repealed by 24 to 7. Adjourned at 12:30.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the law of March, 1863, which extends the time within which patentees who have neglected it may pay the final balance fees within six months from the passage of this act, to secure their patents. The House in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union resumed the consideration of the new loan bill. A long debate ensued. The Committee acted on and agreed to Mr. Stevens's substitute for the first section—Yeas 72, Nays 51. The House, however, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, refused to concur in the action of the Committee by a vote of 59 against 60. The House also refused to concur in Mr. Pomeroy's substitute for the second section, by 44 against 81. The bill was then passed without a division, the Yeas and Nays having been demanded and refused. Adjourned.

SENATE, June 24.—Mr. Hale introduced a bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the Navy. Mr. Sherman reported back the House bill making an appropriation for certain civil expenses of the Government. On the bill to provide for the repair and preservation of certain public works, the Senate receded from its amendments. The bill for the promotion of commerce and the improvement of navigation was passed. The Loan bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill for the increased facilities of telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States and the Territory of Idaho was passed. The bill in addition to the several acts concerning intercourse with loyal and disloyal States was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Collamer reported a bill to provide salaries in lieu of commissions for Postmasters. Mr. Davis tried, unsuccessfully, to get in some new Peace resolutions. The bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses was proceeded with in Committee of the Whole. After passing upon various items, the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed to carry into effect the Treaty for the final settlement of the title concerning the Honduras Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Company. A bill enabling the Assay-Office at New-York to make more prompt returns for deposits in bullion was passed. The contested election case of Lindsay against Scott, from the IIId Congressional District of Missouri, was settled by a resolution confirming Mr. Scott in his seat. The resolution declaring that John Kline is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the IIId Congressional District of Pennsylvania, but that Leonard Myers is entitled to retain his seat, was passed. The contested election case from the Vth Congressional District of Pennsylvania was settled by a resolution declaring that Charles W. Carrigan is not entitled to the seat, but that Mr. Russell Thayer is entitled to retain the seat now occupied by him. The House took up the House bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act, the object being to facilitate the construction of the road by modification of some of the provisions of the original bill. Most of the amendments offered were rejected, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and lies on the table for a third reading. The House took up the Senate bill to establish a Navy-Yard Depot at or near Cairo, Ill. A long debate ensued, when, without vote, the House adjourned.

SENATE, June 25.—The bills providing for compensation to Postmasters by salaries instead of commissions, and for the improvement of the Government Insane Hospital Grounds, were passed. Bills were reported for the regulation of the distribution of prize money and to increase the salaries of the judges and arbiters appointed under the treaty with England for the suppression of the slave trade. The Conference Committee on the bill to prevent smuggling made a report, which was concurred in. The House Four Hundred Million Loan Bill was reported back from the Finance Committee and ordered to be printed. The report of the Conference Committee appointed to adjust the disagreements of the two Houses on the Internal Revenue Bills was submitted and adopted. As the report was also concurred in by the House of Representatives, the bill now only needs the President's signature to be a law. As now finally fixed upon, the tax on whisky will be $1 50 per gallon after the 1st of July proximo till the 1st of February next, after which latter period it will be $2 per gallon. On incomes the tax is five per cent on all over $600, and not exceeding $5,000; on incomes from $5,000 to $10,000, seven and a half per cent; exceeding $10,000, ten per cent. The consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill was continued in Committee of the Whole, from the previous day. Mr. Sumner's amendment to prohibit the inter-State slave trade was rejected by twenty to thirteen. Amendments were adopted appropriating ten thousand dollars to publish the continuation of Schoolcraft's work on the Indians, allowing colored persons to appear as witnesses in the courts of the United States, consolidating various Western Territories into fewer land districts, and for other purposes. After considerable discussion the committee rose and the bill was reported to the Senate, when Mr. Sumner's amendment to put an end to the Inter-State slave trade was again voted on and adopted, and the bill was then passed, there being only four negative votes. The bill relative to the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts was called up, but was laid aside without being considered, and the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph act was passed, and the Conference Committee's report on the Internal Revenue bill was concurred in, and then the bill amendatory of the Enrollment act was taken up, and the speeches on it occupied the remainder of the day. The principal point at issue was the proposition to repeal the $300 commutation clause; but the discussion took a wide range, and was participated in by various members on both the Republican and Democratic sides. The debate was a very animated one throughout, and at times became very personal and bitter. Messrs. Garfield and Schenck of Ohio were the only members who advocated an abrogation of the draft commutation. Mr. Odell of Brooklyn strongly opposed it, at the same time urging a vigorous prosecution of the war till the Rebels are conquered, and avowing his determination to support the Government in all its efforts for this purpose. Mr. F. Wood made a speech denouncing the war, and insisting that it should be immediately stopped. He became so offensive and violent in his remarks that he was hissed by members—a manifestation of disapprobation which is not remembered to have been ever before shown a Representative on the floor of the House. No vote on the bill was reached. It will probably be taken on Monday.

SENATE, June 27.—Mr. Anthony reported in favor of printing 15,000 copies of the Agricultural Report for the use of Senators, and 7,000 for the use of the Patent Office. Also, the House joint resolution, providing for the publication of a full Army Register, to contain a full roster or roll of all field, line and staff officers of volunteers who have been in the Army of the United States since the beginning of the present Rebellion. Mr. Anthony reported in favor of printing 3,000 extra copies of the report of the Commission to inquire into the condition of the African freedmen. Agreed to. Mr. Hale reported back the Senate bill for the establishment of a Navy-Yard and depot at Cairo, with a recommendation that the Senate do not agree to the House substitute therefor, namely, to appoint a commission to examine and report upon a proper site. The substitute was agreed to by Yeas, 22; Nays, 9. Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to carry into effect the treaty with Columbia, of February, 1864. The Loan bill from the House passed, with an amendment which excepts the $75,000,000 in bonds now advertised from the provision under which all bonds, Treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States, are to be free of taxation by or under State or municipal authority. Mr. Howard reported back the Pacific Railroad bill from the House, with a substitute, being the same bill which had hitherto passed the Senate. Mr. Trumbull submitted an adverse report upon the credentials of Wm. M. Fishback and Elisha Baxter, claiming seats from the State of Arkansas. Mr. Harlan called up the bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route. Passed. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up. The substitute was adopted and the bill passed. The bill to amend the act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts was passed. Mr. Sherman called up the bill to encourage immigration. Passed. Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to provide bail in certain cases of military arrest. An amendment of the Committee limiting the taking of bail to officers of the United States Courts was agreed to. A long and acrimonious discussion followed.

HOUSE.—The resolution declaring that all permits heretofore issued by the Treasury Department, allowing persons to trade within the limits of any States heretofore or now in rebellion, should at once be revoked, and no more issued, was postponed for ten days. On motion of Mr. Holman it was resolved that the officers of the House, having authority to make appointments, ought to give the preference to disabled soldiers permanently injured while in the line of duty. Mr. Noble reported the Senate bill authorizing an extension for seven years of the patent for Fisk's metallic coffin. Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, made a report on the Senate's amendments to the Tariff bill. The House concurred in the following: On cigars of all kinds valued at $15 or less per thousand, 75 cents per pound, and 20 per centum ad valorem; valued at over $15 and not over $30 per thousand, $1 25 per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at over $30 and not over $45 per thousand, $2 per pound, and 50 per centum ad valorem.

SENATE, June 28.—The Senate passed the bill for the relief of the officers of the 4th and 5th Indiana Regiments. The bill amendatory of the laws concerning commercial intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary States, &c., was considerably amended, and finally passed, 27 to 13. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to prevent military interference with the elections was rejected. The resolution to allow Senators and Representatives to visit the military forts, prisons, and hospitals in their respective States was killed. The bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs came up as unfinished business. The pending amendment to repeal the joint resolution explanatory of the Confiscation act was adopted—Yeas 21, Nays 15. The bill was amended so as to make the officers and agents in insurrectionary States liable to military trial. Various other amendments were proposed, but before final action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Resolutions that 3,500 copies of the report of the New-York Custom-House affairs be printed, also a resolution that 20,500 copies of the Internal Revenue act be printed for the use of the members, were passed. Mr. Hooper called up the Senate's amendments to the House Loan bill to except the $75,000,000 of bonds recently advertised from the operations of this act. The House, by Yeas 83, Nays 71, then reconsidered the vote by which they last night rejected Mr. Smithers's substitute for the bill to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces. Mr. Smithers demanded the "previous question," under the operation of which his substitute was adopted by Yeas 81, Nays 75. The bill was then passed by Yeas 79 (all Unionists), Nays 73, of which 66 were Democrats, and 7 Union. The House passed the bill to establish a District Court for Admiralty business in New-York. Adjourned.

SENATE, June 29.—A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire what progress has been made in the construction of gunboats contracted for in 1862. The printing of the report of the McDowell Commission on Frauds in the Western Department was indefinitely postponed. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was discharged from the subject of Mexican affairs, and documents were referred to the Committee on Printing. The resolution declaring Messrs. Fishback and Baxter not entitled to seats as Senators from Arkansas was passed by 27 to 6. The bill in amendment of the Pension act of July 14, 1862, was passed. The bill to reimburse Pennsylvania for the expenses of the militia in the Rebel invasion of last year was called up. Mr. Ten Eyck offered a substitute to include a similar reimbursement of New-York and New-Jersey, and appropriating $1,200,000 for that purpose. Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Tariff bill, made some recommendations. They were not read, but Mr. Fessenden explained, and the report was adopted. Mr. Conness introduced a bill to provide for the sale of mineral lands and extend the right of preëmption thereto. Mr. Wilson reported the House bill further to regulate and provide for the National Militia. On motion of Mr. Harlan, a joint resolution was adopted recommending a day of prayer. The bill relating to the law of evidence in the District of Columbia was passed. Mr. Powell moved to postpone prior orders and take up a joint resolution condemning the suppression in Kentucky of a disloyal paper. After debate, the motion was lost—Yeas, 8; Nays, 25.

HOUSE.—The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill regulating prize proceedings and the distribution of prize money. The resolution that Mr. Schenck, having resigned his commission as Major-General before the commencement of this session of Congress, was not by reason of his having held such military commission disqualified from membership in this House; but that Mr. Blair of Missouri, having held his commission as Major-General after the commencement of this session, did thereby decline, and disqualify himself from holding his seat, was adopted. Mr. Dawes called up the report of the Committee on Elections postponing the admission of the representatives elect from Arkansas until a Commission can proceed thither and inquire into and report all the facts at the next session. Whole subject laid on the table by Yeas 80, Nays 47. The House acted on the Senate's amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill. The Senate had amended the appropriation of $100,000 for the detection of persons counterfeiting Treasury Notes, by adding that in the Courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of witnesses on account of color, nor in a civil action because he is a party to or interested in the issue tried. A long debate ensued, which was terminated by order of the House, when the question was taken on the Senate amendment, which was agreed to. It was ordered that the Committee on Public Expenditures, charged with the investigation of the affairs of the New-York Custom-House be authorized to sit during the recess. The bill to organize and regulate the Engineer Corps in the Regular and Volunteer Army was passed. The House then again took up and concurred in the action of the Committee of the Whole on the Senate's amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill. The Senate's amendment, to which Mr. Mallory had proposed his amendment as above, was concurred in—67 against 47. It provides that no witness shall be excluded from Federal Courts on account of color, nor in any civil suit in which such person is interested or is a party to the suit. Mr. Morrill made a report from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendments to the Tax bill, and it was concurred in. The House agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill to extend the contract for carrying the Overland Pacific Mail. Adjourned.

Guerrillas in Missouri—Order of Gen. Rosecrans.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

In consequence of the disturbed condition of the State, occasioned by prowling bands of guerrillas and bushwhackers, Gen. Rosecrans has ordered that two companies of enrolled militia be raised in each county, for the protection of their respective localities. These men are to be chosen without respect to party, with the special view of commanding the confidence of the people generally. This force is to be armed, equipped, and put into service at once.

The Rebels in Arkansas—A Steamer with Government Stores Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

Leavenworth papers state that on June 15 a part of Gen. Cooper's Rebel force sunk a steamer laden with Government stores, in the Arkansas River, twenty-five miles above Fort Smith. The Rebels had a battery of three guns, and Gen. Cooper, with a large force, occupied his old position on the Arkansas River.

A wounded soldier, who effected his escape from the Rebel hospital at Locust Grove, in the Wilderness, arrived here to-day. He says that on the day we vamosed, the Rebels were removing all of our wounded who were able to walk, to Richmond. Those unable to be removed (about thirty in number) were left behind in charge of a Union surgeon.

He states that upward of 80 out of 238 of our wounded had died, mainly from the want of attention and nourishment. The farm-houses in the neighborhood of the battlefield, he says, are filled with our wounded, who are as kindly treated by the inhabitants as their limited circumstances will permit. The dead of both armies still remain unburied.

Mr. Cisco's resignation of the Assistant Treasuryship in New-York has been withdrawn. Mr. Field, therefore, will not succeed to that place.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.

The great advance in cost of all material used in the preparation of this invaluable Tonic has compelled us to again advance our Prices.

We adhere strictly to Circular rates, and sell for Cash.

GEO. C. HUBBEL & Co.

Send for Circular and Price List.

New-York, June 27, 1864.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—A depot is opened in London for the sale of these Lozenges, which have been so long in use in America for relieving Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Throat disorders, and affections of the Lungs.—[Liverpool Post.

[Advertisement.]

CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Weakness, and all diseases caused by improper habits; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the Direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5. Sent by Express on receipt of price. Sold by all respectable Druggists in the civilized world.

Pamphlets free by mail. All chronic diseases treated in male or female. Address

DR. W. R. MERWIN & Co., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

All packages sent to soldiers in the army should contain a few bottles of DR. PECK'S EXTRACT OF SWEET GUM, the great cure for Diarrhea.

Prepared by the UNION MEDICINE CO., No. 12 Gold-st., New-York, and sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

From The N. Y. Daily Tribune, March 20, 1863.

"The great value of the sweet gum remedy is, it never injures the patient—It cures and heals. I speak advisedly, and with full confidence; the cure is certain, easy, safe, and known to every soldier in all our armies." — SOLON ROBINSON.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Prof. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS MEDICATED COMPOUND for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair; eradicating scurf and dandruff; preventing baldness and gray hairs; curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.), chapped hands, lameness, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO., No. 206 Pearl-st., N. Y. Send for Pamphlet.

[Advertisement.]

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.—*Dear Sir:* A few days since, I sent to you for a bottle of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and am so much pleased with its effects, that I want you to send me a half dozen more, by express, to Groton, N. Y. June 8, 1864. Yours truly, C. NEWTON.

[Advertisement.]

WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES produced in six weeks by using GRAHAM'S UNGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post-free to any address. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Continued from Third Page.

[illegible] to urge their teams through the mire, the [illegible] commenced. All organization was forgotten, un[illegible] credit be it said they held their ground and fought like devils, until literally pushed along by the surge of the now almost indiscriminately mixed mass, pursued and pursuers. It was now beyond doubt that the train must fall into the enemy's hands unless destroyed, and orders were issued to cut the animals loose and burn the wagons. Notwithstanding we were so sorely pressed, this order was executed, and the consequent accumulation of debris delayed further pursuit for as much as an hour.

Again the remnants of our column were started in retreat, leaving behind fourteen cannon, which were spiked and abandoned, about 1,000 prisoners, and as many killed and wounded. Night was rapidly coming on, but our already overtasked men dared not stop until they had made a point 25 miles from the field of the evening fight, and here, throwing themselves upon the ground, they found relief from the hardships of the day in sleep. The next day they were attacked again by the Rebels, but, being upon equal ground, the enemy was handsomely repulsed, but without any considerable loss on either side. After this nothing occurred beyond an occasional exchange of shots between our rear and the Rebel advance, until our arrival at Collierville on the 12th placed us beyond further successful attack. Yesterday and to-day squads of stragglers were continually arriving, and it is thought that our loss of men will fall short of 2,000.

Thus ends one of those strange and unaccountable episodes in war which occasionally startle the nation. Not so much on account of the disaster to our arms as the suddenness with which they dash up before us, and the fact that so [illegible] time and place they are entirely unlooked for.

A list of casualties will reach you by telegraph. J. L. M.

THE GREAT WEST.

The Emigrants and Settlers' Guide to the New States and Territories.

[Number One.]

Introductory—Our Foreign Immigration.

"Under the sharp discipline of civil war," says President Lincoln, in his last annual message, "the nation is entering upon a new life."

Never before, in the history of our nation, has there existed so unprecedented a demand for labor as at the present time.

The supply, however, seems fully equal to the demand. The number of those who are fleeing from the hardships, exactions and want of the Old World to the promised plenty and equal rights of the New, far exceed those of any former period in our history. Indeed, the picture presented in the ports of Europe to-day is an anomaly in the history of immigration. Never was such a stampede known in this or any other country under the sun. The carrying capacity of the several passenger vessels and packet lines is entirely inadequate to the pressure for transport. The boarding and lodging houses of Liverpool and Bremen, and other European ports, are filled to overflowing with those seeking passage to this country.

With the increased inducements offered by the speedy termination of the war; the opening up of the new and fertile tracts of country in the Far West; the development of the rich and seemingly inexhaustible treasures of gold and silver; the reclamation of one-third of our entire populated country from the curse of slavery, and the consequent preparation for the introduction of free labor; under the pressure of want and distress abroad, and a growing firmness of belief in the manifest destiny of America and the American people—under such influences as these the wave of European population must, and will set into this country more strongly than ever before.

Attracted by the high wages and cheap acres consequent upon the speedy termination of the Rebellion, these hosts, armed with the implements of a new era, will fill every emigrant ship and throng every seaport wharf. Their tramp will resound across the Continent with more than the power of the mightiest armies. They will swarm the banks of the Mississippi, and line the shores of our mighty inland seas. They will roll onward to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, with the wilderness-reclaiming, wealth-creating germs of a countless population. No longer turned aside by the dark curse of Slavery, they will press eagerly southward to the rice fields of Carolina, the sugar plantations of Louisiana, and the everglades of Florida, and fanned by the balmy breezes of the Gulf will forget that they were ever inhabitants of a colder clime. No man, gifted with less than supernatural vision, can foresee or sufficiently estimate the extent of this foreign invasion. The total number of foreign immigrants arrived in the United States during the past year amounted to 186,000. In the midst of a gigantic contest, with the fervors of conscription paraded before their eyes by their own Governments and journals, the young men of Europe are attracted in such numbers, what may we not expect when the war is brought to a close and the South thrown open to immigration.

It becomes a question of vast interest and importance to ascertain where this new population is to settle. What section of the country is to be flooded by this tide of men and women, compared with which the fertile overflowing of the Nile brings only death and barrenness? Heretofore the immigrants to our shores have invariably turned their footsteps to the West and North-West, hewing out from their dense forests or building up on their broad prairies these vast States, great in all the elements of young and growing power, which are washed by the borders of the lakes, or on the upper waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries. This mighty column of humanity, which has been steadily marching from the Atlantic to the West, laying the foundations of mighty empires and filling the wilderness with all the flowers and fruits of a high and free civilization, has had its direction determined, and been restrained from spreading to the South by some invisible but impassable barrier.

It has not been because the region south of the Ohio River is inferior to that north of it, either in climate, fertility of soil, wealth of mines, large navigable rivers, or any of the elements of material wealth and strength. In all these respects the South, by general consent, is superior to the North; and the immigrant, in selecting the spot for settlement, has deliberately turned away from richer material advantages and hastened to a comparatively colder, a more barren and rugged clime and soil. We all know the reason for this seemingly strange choice of the less fertile and bleaker lands of the North-West, in preference to the richer soil and more genial sun of the South. But of this it is not within my province to speak. It is my present purpose to furnish, in brief and comprehensive form, a descriptive sketch of our several new States and Territories of the North-West, with their respective advantages as fields for immigration and settlement, leaving the great problem of Southern independence and Southern settlement to be solved by the patriotism, bravery, and stout, strong arms, of our brave soldiers in the field.

And first, a few words about the vast domain embraced within the limits of my field of observation, known as the Great West.

Our territorial domain in the Far West may truly be characterized as great. In the ten Territories of Dakota, Nevada, Colorado, New-Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, and Nebraska, there are 1,556,360 square miles, comprising 994,635,000 acres, of which 525,891,503 yet remain to be disposed of. Idaho alone will make six States as large as New-York, and is rich in gold, silver, and precious stones, while Colorado and some of the other Territories are almost, if not quite, as prolific as California. The following tabular statement (compiled from official sources) shows the number of square miles, total number of acres of public land, &c., in the States and Territories named:

States, &c.	No. of sq. miles.	Total No. of acres.	Acres disposed of.
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Idaho	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

We shall treat of these several Territories separately, not in the order in which they are here detailed, but in their respective geographical position on the map. And first of Nebraska.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

Area, 75,955 square miles—Population in 1860, 28,841—Capital, Omaha City, Population 4,000.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, AND HISTORY.

Nebraska lies between 40° and 43° north latitude, and is bounded on the south by Kansas; on the east by the Missouri River; on the north by the Eau-qui-court (Running Water) River; and on the west by Idaho; having a river frontage on the Missouri of nearly 300 miles, and running west about 430 miles.

It was organized into a Territory in May, 1854, since which time it has settled up rapidly. The resident population of the Territory cannot now be less than 40,000. They are for the most part settled along the Missouri River, and on the great Overland Emigrant and Mail Route to the Pacific.

PHYSICAL ASPECT, CLIMATE, SOIL, &C.

The face of the country is gently rolling prairie. No ponds, lakes, swamps, or stagnant water are to be found in the Territory, but there are numerous small creeks and rivers, along the banks of which plenty of timber is to be found.

The climate of Nebraska is favorable to labor of every kind. The atmosphere is pure, clear and dry, with sufficient rain to produce the finest crops without irrigation.

The soil is quick and lively, and easily brought under cultivation, producing Indian corn, wheat (both Spring and Fall), oats, hemp, tobacco, and sorghum.

Vegetables of all kinds thrive well throughout the Territory, and it also produces grapes of a fine quality.

STOCK RAISING, &C.

As a grazing country Nebraska cannot be surpassed, and stock raising is exceedingly profitable. The wild grass predominates here as in Utah, and cattle, horses and mules fatten on it very readily. The bottom lands abound with rushes, and stock are often kept out the whole Winter through, and are found to fatten without fodder.

In regard to the advantages of Nebraska for raising sheep, an old and well-informed settler of that Territory writes: "I know of no part of the United States where sheep are so healthy or do so well, and I doubt if there is a place on the globe equal to Nebraska for wool-growing."* In some of the newly settled counties the stock is herded and the crops raised without fencing, which makes it much easier for persons of small means to make a start.

Considering its recent settlement, Nebraska is a cheap place to live, almost every article of consumption being abundant. Pork sells at 3 cents per pound; flour, $2.50 to $3 per cwt.; eggs, 6 to 8 cents per dozen; chickens, $1.50 per dozen, and other articles in like proportion.

Unskilled labor is in great demand, and readily commands high rates. Farm hands find ready employment at $16 to $25 per month, with board.

Carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, and mechanics generally make from $2 to $3 per day. The best hands readily obtain the latter figure.

Nebraska, being a fine agricultural and stock-raising country, and also being the great starting point and highway for travel over the Plains, her lands are much sought after by emigrants. Fine lands can be taken under the Homestead law in the immediate neighborhood of good settlements, where the settler will have all the advantages of churches and schools already established. Improved farms can be purchased, say in tracts of 160 acres, with from 40 to 60 acres under cultivation, with small dwellings and out-buildings, for from $2.50 to $5 per acre. As a general rule, farms can be bought at less than the cost of the improvements, owing to the continued outgoing to the adjacent gold mines of Colorado and Idaho.

The Territory has adopted a liberal Free-school system, which will furnish a free school in a short time the year round in every school district. At the present time, the schools are free on an average about six months in the year.

Timber and stone are everywhere to be found in sufficient quantities for building purposes. Stone coal has been discovered in several places.

There are no railroads in the Territory, but their absence is more than compensated by excellent wagon roads, which furnish ready means of communication between the river towns and the interior at all seasons of the year.

RIVERS, COMMUNICATION, &C.

The principal rivers are the Missouri and the Platte. The first forms the entire eastern boundary of the Territory, and is navigable by the largest class of steamboats for many hundred miles above the most northern point in Nebraska. The Platte enters the Missouri River near Omaha City, the capital of the Territory, about 75 miles north of the southern boundary of the Territory. This river runs almost due west, through one of the finest valleys on the continent, extending four to five hundred miles through the center of the Territory, and has always been the favorite, as it has been almost the only route to the new States and Territories of Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, and California.

The principal outfitting points are situated on the west side of the Missouri River, within a distance of 75 miles. They are Brownville, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, and Omaha City. The roads from either of these points westward are good, and all of them intersect at or near Fort Kearney.

HOW TO GET THERE.

Nebraska is easily reached by emigrants. Starting from any point in the north or east the emigrant will proceed to St. Joseph, Missouri, by rail, in a few days at farthest, and thence by steamboat up the Missouri River. From St. Joseph to the southern boundary of the territory is only 35 miles, in a direct line.

From the boundary line on he proceeds up the river he will find, every few miles, small towns with good accommodations for recruiting and outfit.

Those who have their destination determined upon before leaving home, will of course proceed thither by the most expeditious routes; but to the large number who have not, and are coming hither for a location, we give a word of advice. Be not in too great haste. Look well about you; a week or two spent in visiting the different portions of the country, and making a judicious selection will always repay you for the labor, time, and expense of so doing, and may be the means of materially advancing your fortunes in the territory.

Emigrants to the Far West, especially farmers and farm laborers, will have cause for regret if they do not stay in Nebraska long enough to see the country before going further.

If you go without horses and wagon, carriage, or other conveyance, hire one, or avail yourself of the hospitality of the settlers, who will generally be found not only willing to show you round, but anxious to afford you every facility for gratifying a reasonable amount of curiosity in regard to their fine country.

LAND SHARKS.

Be on your guard, however, against "Land Sharks," a species of reptile to be found here, as well as in some other Western States; a very accommodating set of fellows, who are only too glad to assist, if they can only succeed in swindling you. Beware of them!

* By a law of the Territory, sheep to the number of 500 owned by any one individual are exempt from taxation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JULY.

Gail Hamilton has a paper in this number entitled "Glorying in the Good," which gives anything but a flattering picture of the mental, physical, and pecuniary condition of the New-England farmer. It is to be hoped that her somber descriptions are drawn in too dark colors. "Wet-Weather Work," by Donald G. Mitchell, brings to the surface several almost forgotten old agricultural writers, with quaint comments on a variety of topics. The first chapter of Mr. Hawthorne's projected novel, commenced a short time previous to his death, has a melancholy interest to his admirers as the last effort of his powerful imagination. We copy an admirable tribute to this favorite and lamented author by Dr. O. W. Holmes.

HAWTHORNE.

It is with a sad pleasure that the readers of this magazine will see in its pages the first chapter of "The Dolliver Romance," the latest record of Nathaniel Hawthorne meant for the public eye. The charm of his description and the sweet flow of his style will lead all who open upon it to read on to the closing paragraph. [illegible]

It was my fortune to be among the last of the friends who looked upon Hawthorne's living face. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Hawthorne died in the town of Plymouth, New-Hampshire, on the 19th of May. [illegible]

[illegible] the banks were literally blue with violets; the elms were putting out their tender leaves, just in that passing aspect which Raphael loved to pencil in the backgrounds of his holy pictures, not as yet printing deep shadows, but only mottling the sunshine at their feet. The birds were in full song; the pines were musical with the soft winds they sweetened. All was in faultless accord, and every heart was filled with the beauty that flooded the landscape.

The church where the funeral services were performed was luminous with the whitest blossoms of the luxuriant Spring. A great throng of those who loved him, of those who honored his genius, of those who held him in kindly esteem as a neighbor and a friend, filled the edifice. Most of those who were present wished to look once more at the features which they remembered with the lights and shadows of life's sunshine upon them. The cold moonbeam of death lay white on the noble forehead and still, placid features; but they never looked fuller of power than in this last aspect with which they met the eyes that were turned upon them.

In a patch of sunlight, flecked by the shade of tall, murmuring pines, at the summit of a gently swelling mound where the wild-flowers had climbed to find the light and the stirring of fresh breezes, the tired poet was laid beneath the green turf. Poet let us call him, though his chants were not modulated in the rhythm of verse. The element of poetry is air: we know the poet by his atmospheric effects, by the blue of his distances, by the softening of every hard outline he touches, by the silvery mist in which he veils deformity and clothes what is common so that it changes to awe-inspiring mystery, by the clouds of gold and purple which are the drapery of his dreams. And surely we have had but one prose-writer who could be compared with him in aërial perspective, if we may use the painter's term. If Irving is the Claude of our unrhymed poetry, Hawthorne is its Poussin.

This is not the occasion for the analysis and valuation of Hawthorne's genius. If the reader wishes to see a thoughtful and generous estimate of his powers, and a just recognition of the singular beauty of his style, he may turn to the number of this magazine published in May, 1860. The last effort of Hawthorne's creative mind is before him in the chapter here printed. The hand of the dead master shows itself in every line. The shapes and scenes he pictures slide at once into our consciousness, as if they belonged there as much as our own homes and relatives. That limpid flow of expression, never laboring, never shallow, never hurried nor uneven nor turbid, but moving on with tranquil force, clear to the depths of its profoundest thoughts, shows itself with all its consummate perfections. Our literature could ill spare the rich ripe autumn of such a life as Hawthorne's, but he has left enough to keep his name in remembrance as long as the language in which he shaped his deep imaginations is spoken by human lips.

Literary.

A new volume of poems under the title of "Chansons des Rues et des Bois," and two dramas, "Torquemada" and "The Twins," by Victor Hugo, are advertised as forthcoming.

S. C. Hall, the English writer, is delivering in London a lecture entitled, "Memoirs from Personal Acquaintance of the most Illustrious Men and Women of the Age." It was his good fortune to enjoy a personal acquaintance with nearly all the literary celebrities of the epoch; and among those to whom he refers in his lecture are Hannah Moore, Samuel Rogers, James Montgomery, Ebenezer Elliot, Thomas Moore, L. E. L., Mrs. Opie, Lamb, Coleridge, Cunningham, Hogg, Sydney Smith, Professor Wilson, Miss Mitford, Wordsworth, Southey, Miss Edgeworth, Lady Morgan, Mrs. Hemans, Campbell, Hook, and Hood.

Mr. Babbage, the English mathematician, has in the press a work entitled "Remarks on Street Nuisances."

"Testimonies Concerning Slavery, by M. D. Conway," is the title of a work soon to be published by Chapman & Hall, in London.

Miss Anne Thackeray's "Story of Elizabeth" has been translated into Dutch, and published at Amsterdam.

Dr. Latham's new English Dictionary leaves out hundreds of words which are in common use among good writers.

Ticknor & Fields have in preparation and will shortly publish several new volumes of interest, including "Spheres of Life and Duty," by the Rev. E. H. Chapin; "Fireside Travels," by James Russell Lowell; "Azarian," by Harriet E. Prescott; "Clever Stories of Many Nations," by John G. Saxe; "Familiar Letters from Europe," by C. C. Felton; "Sadi's Gulistan," with an Introduction by R. W. Emerson; "Looking Toward Sunset," by Mrs. L. M. Child; "Poems of the War," by George H. Boker; together with reprints of Browning's "Dramatis Personæ," an illustrated edition of Tennyson, Dora Greenwell's "Poems," and other attractive works.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers announce a new story in press entitled "The Coward, A Novel of Society and the Field in 1863," by Henry Morford, author of "Shoulder Straps," and other recent military romances.

The advance orders for Mr. Greeley's "History of the American Conflict," of which Derby & Miller, New-York city, are the agents, were thirty thousand copies, and orders have come in at the rate of two thousand copies a month.

Mr. Bayard Taylor's novel, "Hannah Thurston," has been translated into German, and published in Hamburg. The translation was made by his wife, Mrs. Marie Taylor, a daughter of Prof. Hansen, the distinguished German astronomer.

STORY OF A BLACK REFUGEE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BEAUFORT, S. C., June, 1864.

On the 1st of the present month there came into our lines at Beaufort, S. C., a short, stout, thickset negro man. Black as night, with not a drop of white blood in his veins, but with unmistakable intelligence in every feature, a countenance radiant with good-nature, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the ends in when it was red hot." (A large scar is all around the ankle showing the mark from the burn of the hot iron.) "and then a heavy timber chain was wound twice around my waist, and locked. The chain weighed as much as 50 pounds, and was put next to my skin, and I wore both these darbies four weeks, and got a hard flogging every day beside. Master Holly himself whipped me, saying he had got me now where he wanted me, and where he would have full satisfaction.

"When he took off the fetters, I was too lame and sick to do anything, and he laughed at me, telling me I had better 'try again to go to the d—d Yankees.' Since then Holley has kept a guard on all his niggers, so that we could not get away, watching us so close and treating us so badly that I got completely cowed, and gave it up till the last day of March in this year, when he set me a new task, to go to the woods and cut and split 155 rails, feeding and watering the cattle, 25 head, three times a day, beside doing the housewoman's chores, for a day's work. When I came up at noon, the first day, to get something to eat, the housewoman told me Mr. Holly would give me 600 lashes because I had not cut some firewood before I went away in the morning. I said, 'I can't do no more den I can. He's master, an' I slave, and I can't hinder him.' So after dinner I went down in a little bush, where I could see when Master Holly come home, and when he did come the housewoman told him what she said she would, and he went off very quick toward where I had been working, but of course he did not find me there; and so by and by I saw him come back and go into the house.

"In a little while he came out with his gun, and a sword buckled around him, and whistled for his six bloodhound dogs, who went after him. As soon as I saw that, I jumped up and ran like lightning the other way. When the hounds fairly got on my trail and I heard them, I was two miles off, and by crossing little swamps I put them out till an hour before sundown, when I came to a pond and could see the dogs not more than 300 yards behind me. I tumbled right in and waded out till I could just touch my toes and keep my nose above water to breathe, and the dogs lost me entirely.

"When Holly and the other men came down to the pond they rode all around it, and I heard them say, 'He cant' get away no how, for we can come in the morning, and the dogs will take his scent and find him.' After they had gone I got out, and wrung out my clothes, and started by the road direct, and ran and walked all night, till I knew I was gone thirty-five miles from Aiken; and then at day dawn I got to a pond, and went out on a log that was sticking in the water, and broke down some rushes and bushes enough to lie down on and cover me up, and there I slept all day, for I was dreadful tired, and most starved, too. When night came I was so weak from hunger that I could scarcely go along; but I felt better when I barked and couldn't hear no dogs! So I came on and got a half mile, when I saw a little house just back from the road, and thought it was a nigger house, and went along up to the door, when a white woman came out and scared me dreadfully. She asked me what I wanted, and I saw I was in for it anyhow. So I said, 'Is master at home?' and sure enough he came right out. When he asked me where I came from I told him Pocotaligo, and before he could ask any more I said, 'We cotched fifty Yankees yesterday down there, and master was so tickled that he let me go up to Barnwell's to see my family.' Then I said I had got off the track and was hungry, and would not he sell me something to eat. The woman streaked right into the house and brought me out a piece of bread and a bone with a little meat on it, and said they should not ax anything from a good faithful nigger. The man said the news was grand, and then he told me to go up the very road I had just come down, and I started, but only went on till I saw him go into the house, and then turned and went softly the other way, eating as I went along, and trying to be thankful to the man for his good intentions. Then about the 1st of May I began to go about at night to try to find where the Secesh pickets were, so as to watch for a chance to get on to Port Royal. One night I came down to Port Royal Ferry and hid myself in a ditch—I did not know it was a rifle-pit—close to the causeway. I had not been there more than two minutes before two pickets came and sat down within five feet of me, so near that I could hear every word they said. Then I thought my time had come. But they went to sleep after two hours, and I crawled away, and was getting ready to go in for a swim to the Yankees. All at once a picket started up from the bulkhead and sung out, 'Who goes dare?' I answered, 'A friend,' and turned and ran. He did not fire, but shouted to the other picket to stop me, but, before they were aware of it, I was clean gone. So, I found it was of no use to try to get over that way, and concluded to try another. I got an ax and knife—no matter how—and I cut a lot of rushes, and went to work in the wood and made this boat. It took me two days to weave it after the stuff was all ready. The pitch I got by cutting into a tree and catching the gum.

"The old shutter nailed on to the bottom of my boat came from Dr. Fuller's house. It was three miles to the water, and I carried the basket alone on my head in the dark night for fear of pickets. It was so late in the night when I got all ready to start on the creek that I did not get down to the Coosa till daybreak, and so I landed on a little hummock close by the mouth of the creek, and hid the boat and myself for another day.

"But before 9 o'clock next night I put out and paddled over to Port Royal, too glad to get away. The Yankee picket was not asleep, but challenged me before I got over near the shore, and I told him right off I was a *runaway nigger coming ashore for freedom!* The Secesh picket heard me, and after I got up the bank he hailed across: 'Yanks, who you got?' Yanks say, 'One your fellows.' 'What you going to do with him?' 'Don't know; what you think best?' 'Cut him up for fish-bait; he is good for nothing else.'"

Jack will prove him a false prophet. I would ask if Jack Frowers is not as worthy of freedom as his former owner, Dr. Fuller—aye, as any other human being on God's round earth. He has shown the pluck, the grit, of an Anglo-Saxon—the perseverance and heroism of a true, genuine, and noble man.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Below will be found a full statement of the public debt, which is much less than the public suppose. The New Loan bill is to be promptly passed, and under it there will be no lack of European buyers. Among the propositions in regard to currency is one providing that all outstanding notes other than United States notes shall cease to be a legal tender after the 1st day of October next, and another that one hundred millions of Treasury notes shall be withdrawn as soon as possible by offering for their absorption a special bond. The indications are all in the right direction, and the sooner Congress takes steps to reduce the currency, whether of Treasury notes or State bank issues, the better. The banks of this city have no surplus of greenbacks, and some refuse to pay out large amounts.

Mr. Chase, in answer to a resolution of the House, states the public debt of the United States up to June 14, 1864, as follows:

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 14, 1864.

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Rate of Int.	Character of Issue.	Authorizing Acts.	Amount Outstanding.	After what date reimbursable.	Interest.	When payable.
6 per cent	Bonds	January 28, 1847	$9,415,250 00	Jan. 1, 1868	$564,915 00	January and July.
6 per cent	Bonds	March 31, 1848	8,908,341 80	July 1, 1868	534,500 50	January and July.
5 per cent	Bonds	June 14, 1858	20,000,000 00	Jan. 1, 1874	1,000,000 00	January and July.
5 per cent	Bonds	June 22, 1860	7,022,000 00	Jan. 1, 1871	351,100 00	January and July.
6 per cent	Bonds	February 8, 1861	18,415,000 00	Jan. 1, 1881	1,104,900 00	January and July.
6 per cent	Bonds exchanged for 7 3-10	July 17 and August 5, 1861	50,000,000 00	June 30, 1881	3,000,000 00	January and July.
6 per cent	Bonds	July 17 and August 17, 1861	[illegible]	June 30, 1881	[illegible]	January and July.
6 per cent	Bonds, 5-20's	February 25, 1862	[illegible]	May 1, 1867	[illegible]	May and November.
5 per cent	Bonds, 10-40's	March 3, 1864	[illegible]	March 1, 1874	[illegible]	March and September.
6 per cent	Bonds, Texas Indemnity	September 9, 1850	[illegible]	Jan. 1, 1865	[illegible]	January and July.
6 per cent	Bonds, Oregon War	March 2, 1861	[illegible]	July 1, 1881	[illegible]	January and July.
7 3-10 per cent	Notes, three years	July 17, 1861	[illegible]	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864	[illegible]	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864.
	Aggregate of debt bearing Coin Interest		$627,941,091 80		[illegible]	

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Rate of Int.	Character of Issue.	Authorizing Acts.	Amount Outstanding.	After what date reimbursable.	Interest.	When payable.
4 per cent	Temporary Loan	July 11, 1862	[illegible]	Ten days' notice after thirty days.	[illegible]	
5 per cent	Temporary Loan	July 11, 1862	[illegible]	Ten days' notice after thirty days.	[illegible]	
6 per cent	Temporary Loan	July 11, 1862	[illegible]	Ten days' notice after thirty days.	[illegible]	
6 per cent	Certificates of Indebtedness	March 1, 1862	[illegible]	One year from date.	[illegible]	
5 per cent	One Year Notes	March 3, 1863	[illegible]	One year from date.	[illegible]	
5 per cent	Two Year Notes	March 3, 1863	[illegible]	Two years from date.	[illegible]	
6 per cent	Two Year Notes, with Coupons	March 3, 1863—Whole issue, $150,000,000 00; Less withdrawn and destroyed, or ready to be destroyed, [illegible]	[illegible]	December 1, 1865	[illegible]	June and December.
	Aggregate of Debt bearing Lawful Money Interest		$379,700,802 59		[illegible]	

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

Rate of Int.	Character of Issue.	Authorizing Acts.	Am't. Outstanding.
No interest.	Bonds	April 15, 1842	[illegible]
No interest.	Treasury Notes	Acts prior to 1857	[illegible]
No interest.	Treasury Notes	December 23, 1857	[illegible]
No interest.	Treasury Notes	December 17, 1860	[illegible]
No interest.	Treasury Notes	March 2, 1861	[illegible]
No interest.	Temporary Loan Coin	July 11, 1862	[illegible]
	Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased		$370,170 09

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Rate of Int.	Character of Issue.	Authorizing Acts.	Amount outstanding.	
No interest.	United States Notes	July 17, August 5, 1861, and February 12, 1862	[illegible]	
		Less amount withdrawn	[illegible]	
No interest.	United States Notes	February 25, July 11, 1862, and July 11, 1863	[illegible]	
No interest.	United States Notes	Issued in redemption of Temporary Loan	[illegible]	
		Less amount withdrawn	[illegible]	
No interest.	Fractional Currency	July 17, 1862	[illegible]	
No interest.	Fractional Currency	March 3, 1863	[illegible]	
	Due for Drafts on balance of Disbursing Officers		[illegible]	
	Unpaid Requisitions		[illegible]	
	Aggregate of Debt not bearing Interest			[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing Interest in Coin	$627,941,091 80	$50,823,673 45
Debt bearing Interest in Lawful Money	379,700,802 59	26,976,057 70
Debt on which Interest has ceased	370,170 09	
Debt bearing no Interest	501,383,104 41	
Total	$1,719,395,168 89	$77,699,730 15

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the Books, Treasurer's Returns, and requisitions in the Department on the 14th June, 1864. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Horticultural.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—PROPOSITION TO HOLD EXHIBITIONS IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

At the meeting held Tuesday evening, June 14, the matter of holding horticultural exhibitions in the Central Park was discussed by Peter B. Mead, Jas. Hogg, Wm. S. Carpenter, Mr. Hall, and others. Mr. MEAD thought that a building should be erected for exhibitions, for which a fee for admission could be charged, but Mr. HOGG thought that could not be done, because the Park is public property. The CHAIRMAN thought that the Legislature would authorize the building of a model conservatory. An exhibition to be permanent must have a permanent building. A tent is too liable to blow over. The Park is the place for such exhibitions above all others in the city. Mr. HOGG said that the Legislature did authorize the New-York Horticultural Society to use ground in any of the public parks, and that right might be transferred. Mr. HALL suggested Reservoir Square, and said that the Institute had a fund of $100,000 to erect buildings, if land was provided. Mr. CARPENTER said that the Institute had obtained plans for such a building, and a good deal of talk had been had upon a location. We are sorry to add that the managers of the Institute are amazingly given to much talk and little work. They would be ready to "manage" a building if placed at their disposal in the Park or elsewhere, undoubtedly, but we look for no good fruit from this present Board.

Talk About Strawberries.—Mr. MEAD spoke of the fruit as properly divided into two classes; one for amateur gardeners or private families, and one suitable for a market crop. Yet he hoped to see the public taste improved in time to see the people calling for such fruit as an amateur would grow for his own use. To grow strawberries in perfection the ground should be thoroughly prepared—trenched two or three feet deep, adding some carbonaceous material, such as decayed leaves, charcoal, or muck, to impart high flavor to the fruit. If a great growth of the plant is wanted for increase, add stimulating manure, otherwise only the above, with old, well-rotted stable compost. Regarding quality, we want a happy combination of sweet and acid, so that no sugar or other foreign substance will be needed. The Wilson is too sour for the present price of sugar. Other sorts are preferable, and equally productive; we want sorts which will stand the heat of Summer and the cold of Winter unaffected. Regarding the best season for planting, he preferred September, as the plants then get well established before Winter. Prepare the ground well, set out with care, spreading the roots, and mulch on the approach of Winter. The difference in the bearing habits of different kinds consists in their ability to stool or throw out a mass of heads. In alluding to some of the newer sorts, Mr. Mead spoke of a visit to the grounds of W. S. Carpenter, who is cultivating the Agriculturist berry, where he counted the fruit on three plants, runners made last season, as follows: First plant, 236 berries; second, 249; third, 223. This he considered an extraordinary yield.

Regarding the arrangement of the plants, the speaker advised setting in beds of four rows each, one foot apart and 15 to 18 inches distant in the row, with walks between the beds so as not to injure the plants in picking the fruit.

Floral Taste.—JAS. HOGG read a paper on "Floral Taste," with particular reference to the arrangement of colors in floral designs and bouquets. He maintained that the laws of taste were as fixed as those of mathematics, and should be better understood. One person will make a bouquet as stiff as a stone-cutter's mallet, which it resembles in form; another will arrange a basket with the colors in the form of ribbons and a star in the center. Some exhibitors at Fairs will even dress off a plow with flowers, thinking thereby to secure a premium for the implement. All these things show misapplied taste. He had seen handsome designs made of different-colored woods, but they were in as bad place as the brown-stone statue in the Central Park. We should eschew all sentimentalism in designs, keeping in view a fitness of purpose, and using only cultivated flowers. Subdued colors should be used at funerals, such as are suggestive of regard, avoiding all elaborate or gaudy designs of crosses, etc. In making up baskets of flowers, camellias are especially desirable, and a portion of the rich, glossy foliage should also be used, as they have a cold look without the leaves. The foliage of the rose harmonizes well with the flowers, and should always be retained. Hand bouquets, which are examined more closely than others, should contain fragrant and chaste flowers. In decorations, violent contrasts should be avoided—red, blue and yellow harmonize well with each other; the brightest color should be in the center, lessening in brilliancy toward the outside.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—BROWN—At the residence of the bride's father, Rosedale, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 1, Wm. H. Carpenter to Beatrice, daughter of Robert M. Brown, esq., all of White Plains. No cards.

HULL—COOK—At Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, June 22, by the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. Harmon Hull of New-York, to Miss Anna C. Cook, youngest daughter of the Hon. James M. Cook of Saratoga.

KIGGINS—CORY—On Tuesday, June 21, at the First Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. Benjamin Cory, Isaac C. Kiggins of Elizabeth to Jane M., eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

MILLER—ELTON—On Thursday, June 16, at [illegible], on the Hudson, by the Rev. Dr. Bardsley, Edward Miller, esq., to Louise Woodward, eldest daughter of the late Wm. H. Elton of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MANN—PATERSON—On Wednesday, June 1, at St. Paul's Church, St. Paul, Minn., by the Rev. G. W. Tebolls, D. D., Charles A. Mann, esq., of New-York, to Alice Cossett, eldest daughter of the Rev. Andrew Bell Paterson, D. D., Rector of the above Church.

MOORE—YOUNG—At Upper Aquebogue, Long Island, on Wednesday, June 22, by the Rev. Richard A. Mallery of Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. Nathaniel S. Moore of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Mary M. Young of the first-named place.

PHRANER—HUBBELL—At Sing Sing, on Wednesday, June 22, by the Rev. Wilson Phraner, the Rev. Wm. H. Phraner of Cold Spring, to Sarah O., daughter of Gaylord B. Hubbell, esq.

PERKINS—WAINWRIGHT—In Minneapolis, Minn., Monday, May 30, by the Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, Mr. S. Perkins of Burlington, Wis., to Miss Emily Wainwright of Minneapolis.

SHANKLAND—BEAL—On Tuesday, June 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Gray, the Hon. William H. Shankland of Syracuse, to Mrs. Lucy Lea, daughter of Dr. C. King of Honesdale, Pa.

TUCKER—DALY—On Sunday, May 15, at Freeman's Crossing, Yuba County, Cal., by the Rev. G. R. Baker, Mr. Joseph B. Tucker of Mount Vernon, Me., to Miss Alice E. Daly of New-York. No cards.

WARNER—WILLIAMS—In the First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, June 22, by the Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D., Bezaleel Warner of New-York, to Clara B., only daughter of T. W. Williams, esq., of Wisconsin.

DIED.

ARNOLD—At Poughkeepsie on Seventh day, the 18th inst., David Arnold, in the 83d year of his age.

ALCOCK—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, June 16, from wounds received at the battle of Laurel Hill, Va., Arthur O. Alcock, formerly of the 1st Fire Zouaves, and late of the 11th Regiment, N. Y. Vols.

Monmouthshire and Carmarthenshire (Eng.) papers please copy.

BIRNEY—In Washington, D. C., on Friday, the 17th inst., of pneumonia, Maj. Fitzhugh Birney, of Gen. D. B. Birney's staff.

His body was embalmed and taken to Western New-York for interment.

BOOTH—In New-Milford, Conn., on Thursday, June 23, Mrs. Walter Booth, in the 72d year of her age.

CORSON—Dr. Edward F. Corson, Surgeon U. S. Navy, died on the 22d inst., at the residence of his father, Dr. Hiram Corson, Plymouth, Montgomery County, Pa. Dr. Corson entered the Navy in May, 1859, and was ordered to China and Japan in the U. S. steamer Hartford (flag ship), where he remained until the Winter of 1861. He was ordered to the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, where he remained for a short time, and then, applying for orders for sea, was ordered to the Mohican. After an absence of 18 months in the hot climate and a cruise of 40,000 miles, the vessel returned to this port without the loss of a man by sickness. Dr. Corson was born in Montgomery County, Pa., Oct. 14, 1834, and was a gentleman of high talents and cheerful disposition, and beloved by all who knew him.

GOULD—In Chatham, N. J., on Tuesday, June 21, John, son of John and Elizabeth Gould, aged 14 months.

HARTLEY—At Tarrytown, on Sunday morning, June 19, of scarlet fever, Albina Louise, infant daughter of Joseph W. and Florinda M. Hartley, aged 18 months.

The remains were interred in the Tarrytown Cemetery.

GRISWOLD—In Philadelphia, on Friday morning, June 24, from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Cold Harbor on the 3d inst., Henry A. Griswold of the 151st New-York Vols., and son of the late Daniel S. Griswold, esq., of this city, in the 38th year of his age.

HENDERSON—On Saturday, June 11, at 5th Corps Hospital, White House, Va., of a wound received in battle near Cold Harbor, June 2, Wm. Henderson, First Sergeant Company E, 5th N. Y. S. M.

He left New-York with the regiment, May 17, 1861, and has never been absent from it a day, but participated in every march and engagement, coming through all unharmed, until wounded in this, the last action in which the regiment took part. He died, as he lived, a noble Christian soldier.

"So toiled he on till his work was done.
Now the Pearly Gates unfold,
And he finds his rest on his Savior's breast,
At home in the City of Gold."

HUMPHREY—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Saturday, June 18, of consumption, Frances, wife of George W. Humphrey of this city.

INGERSOLL—At Catskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 22, the Rev. John F. Ingersoll, in the 84th year of his age.

JOHNSON—In Woodland, Yolo County, Cal., on Wednesday, May 25, Sarah B. Cass, wife of W. J. Johnson, aged 34 years, 8 months and 15 days.

MOORE—At Newburgh, on Monday, June 20, Harry Ingersoll Moore, youngest son of David and Elizabeth Moore, aged 6 years.

MANN—Suddenly, at Bowery Bay, near Astoria, Long Island, on Sunday, June 19, 1864, Sarah Eliza, only daughter of Charles O. and Eliza J. Mann, and grand-daughter of Jeremiah, jr., and Sarah A. Dodge, aged 3 years and 10 months.

NEWPORT—At the Colored Home, on Sunday, June 19, Elizabeth Newport, aged 77 years, a faithful servant.

OLMSTEAD—In Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, June 25, Henry Olmstead, aged 31 years, 1 month and 14 days.

REINHARDT—At Key West, Fla., May 26, of fever, Capt. J. C. Reinhardt, 2d U. S. Colored Troops, aged 33 years.

STILES—On Friday, May 20, while on the passage with his regiment, from Pass Cavallo, Texas, to New-Orleans, Delos T. Stiles of Le Roy, N. Y., Captain of Company H, 20th Regiment, U. S. C. T., aged 37 years.

SLOCUM—Killed instantly, in action, on Monday, May 31, John M. Slocum, 7th N. J. Vols., Army of the Potomac, in his 23d year, son of Robert F. Slocum of this city.

SMITH—In Sacramento, Cal., on Wednesday, May 25, James M. Smith, a native of New-York, aged 30 years, 6 months and 16 days.

STITT—On Wednesday morning, 22d inst., at Franklin, N. J., Marianna W. Stitt, wife of John W. Stitt.

TRACY—At Havana, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 14, Peter Tracy, in the 64th year of his age.

WEST—At East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, June 19, Fannie R., youngest daughter of Joseph D. and Harriet J. West.

E. Russell Webb, in the 53d year of his age.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, June 14.—The meeting was not as full to-day as it was a week ago, but we have been enabled by the aid of "letters from the people," and some other miscellaneous items introduced by Solon Robinson, to make up a report which we hope will prove interesting to the "outside members," who are obliged to content themselves with reading the transactions instead of actual participation.

Ax-Grinding.—A good deal of time was spent in an attempt to grind a very dull old ax by some parties interested in the Swan Island guano speculation, who were desirous that the members of the Club should turn the grindstone, as they good-naturedly have done several times before to sharpen the ax of the speculators in Swan Island guano, which has heretofore proved nearly worthless to farmers, but as Professor Mapes now insists upon it that it is very valuable, we respectfully invite them to invest their money for the benefit of Swan Island speculators, provided they believe the story told in the paper which was introduced to-day, as the Chairman very justly remarked, evidently for the purpose of getting it inserted in THE TRIBUNE, among the proceedings of the Club, in which design the operators evidently failed.

What is "Yellow-Seed?"—M. P. CAMPBELL, Memphis, Onondaga County, N. Y., sends a specimen of the "yellow-seed" which he inquired about, some weeks since. He wished to know whether it would hybridize with flax. He says: "It is no wild seed, nor charlock; neither is it wild mustard. I never saw it growing except among flax. The best way to get rid of it is to pull it up when small."

"Will you state in your proceedings how correspondents should direct their letters?"

Either to J. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary of Farmers' Club, or to SOLON ROBINSON, TRIBUNE office, who reports these proceedings, but otherwise has no connection by office or membership with the American Institute.

"Why you do not wish to have correspondents write on both sides of their paper?"

Because it is seldom that a correspondent writes a letter which can be printed in full, and it is necessary to cut them up and select the most important passages. In doing so, matter written on the reverse side is often thrown away. That is why we direct correspondents never to write upon both sides of the paper.

WM. R. PRINCE—This is the seed sold under the name of yellow-bird seed. I do not now recollect its botanical name, but I am sure that the two will not hybridize.

Can we produce Silk?—THEODORE MARTINDALE, Kirtland, Ohio, wants the Club to discuss the question in regard to the practicability of profitably growing silk in the United States. He thinks "if we can ever raise our own silk now is the time to commence, as we must necessarily have a high protective tariff on all articles of luxury, like silk."

The writer probably is not as well aware as many members of this Club, that the practicability of producing silk in this country was thoroughly demonstrated more than fifty years ago. Mr. PRINCE gave a brief review of the history of some early efforts in this behalf, and the reason why they failed. It was simply the want of protection to the early producers and manufacturers.

The Canada Thistle on Western Prairies.—J. WESLEY PHILIPS writes from Washington, Ill., as follows:

"I wish to call the attention of the Farmer's Club to a question I regard of much importance to the farming community in the West. The Canada Thistle is now making its appearance in many parts of this State, brought here in various ways—to wit: with trees from Eastern nurseries, seed grain, roots, hay and straw packing about various wares. It was brought here to Washington in the Spring of 1863 with apple trees from a Rochester nursery. The owner of the soil discovered it during the Summer in vast numbers about one tree, when his suspicion was aroused, and he used great exertion to subdue it; but to his astonishment, this Spring it was thicker than ever. Now, it is claimed by some that the Canada Thistle will not live and mature in this rich prairie soil of the West, but being so well acquainted with it in New-York State, feel quite sure it will be a much more stubborn thing to deal with here than where the soil is less fertile. I wish the opinion of the Club on this subject, and the manner in which the thing should be dealt with from the beginning."

There is but one course for prairie farmers to pursue with this pest. It is to wage upon it, a war of utter extermination. No matter that it may be like the present war of the Nation. The thistles are like the Rebels: they must be conquered and subdued, or they will conquer and subdue the farmers. Whenever the prairie soil becomes as thickly studded with thistles as some of the farms of Canada, the land will be no more valuable. Indeed, it will be less valuable, because, the soil being so much deeper and richer, the thistles will grow ranker, and when they once become fixed, will be more difficult to exterminate than they are in the poor, hard soil of the North; and there they have obtained such a firm hold that all attempts to exterminate them have been given up. Of all the pests ever inflicted upon Illinois, there is nothing but Copperheads that can be worse for its industrious farmers.

Wild-Flowers from Iowa.—MARY TREAT, Blairstown, Iowa, sends the Club a very pleasant letter, inclosing several specimens of wild flowers which she thinks worthy of cultivation, and seeds of which she would forward to any lover of flowers who would be willing to exchange rare sorts with her.

WM. R. PRINCE—One of these flowers, known as "Shooting Star," is the *Dodecatheon Meadi*. It is also called American cowslip—not the one that grows in marshes. It is very abundant in California, and is occasionally found wild in the Atlantic States. It is grown as a fine ornament to gardens, and sold by florists.

A. S. FULLER—I have it—two varieties, from Wisconsin. Another of the plants in the letter is very common at the West, where it is known as "blue-eyed grass." It is the *Cyscrinchum*.

Grapes and Strawberries in Illinois.—E. D. DAVENPORT, Waynesville, De Witt Co., Ill., says: "Let me tell fruit-growers in Central Illinois that if they expect to grow strawberries without a good deal of labor, in the way of mulching and watering, they will fail; for by the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat strawberries. I have planted this Spring the following varieties of grapes and strawberries: 100 Delawares, 5 Ionas, 5 Herbemont, 5 Anna, 5 Diana, 5 Concord, 5 Union Village, and 2 Isabella; also, 100 Bartlett and 100 Triomphe de Gand strawberries. My grape-vines are all growing without a single exception, and so far as I can judge, the leaves all look healthy; and as for my strawberries, I am more than pleased with them—I am rejoiced, they look so well." He asks which of an equal number of Delaware, Concord, Hartford Prolific, and Union Village would probably produce the greatest returns in money. The answer to this question would be simply theory, and not worth the paper that it was written upon. What he wants is facts. If no one can give them from actual experiment, Mr. Davenport must wait until he can obtain them by his own experience. He says: "I have been for some time an attentive reader of Dr. Grant's works on grape and strawberry growing, but am not quite able to comprehend his meaning—[A good many others are in the same predicament]. Dr. Grant says that in order to complete the planting of my vines I must layer or bed them next Spring, a distance of about ten or twelve inches. I wish to know if I may not do it this Fall, at the same time that I fill up the excavations they are set in, and thus save a good deal of labor."

The answer to this question is in the affirmative. The vines can be layered in Autumn as well as Spring; indeed, they are often covered for the purpose of Winter protection. Mr. D. also wants to know if green clover will answer for mulching fruit trees, and if sugar beets are good food for milch cows.

Yes, to both these questions. The next question is unanswerable. He says: "Would sorgo make sugar, providing the juice could be crystallized before boiling?"

As we are not believers in miracles, we shall not believe that cane juice can be crystallized without boiling until we witness the demonstration. Mr. Davenport says:

"Although I am not a farmer, yet, like all others, I have to look to mother earth for sustenance; and while I contribute but little to the readers of THE TRIBUNE, I would not be without the report of your Club for five times the price of THE TRIBUNE; and I will tell you why. It is simply this: I had rather have one column of the experience and opinions of intelligent, educated, practical farmers, who know what they are talking about, than a dozen agricultural papers, that are edited by men who could not tell a field of oats from a field of rye."

Apple-Trees—Varieties Adapted to the Climate of Iowa.—JAMES H. MASON, Marion, Iowa, gives his experience since 1852. He says: "The Winter of 1856-7 was the most severe in this State, the thermometer sinking to 32° F. below 0. The varieties that withstood that Winter in this vicinity are the Yellow Bellflower, White Winter Pearmain, Benoni, Red and Sweet Romanite, Red and Sweet June, Fameuse, Fallawater, Fall Pippin, Winesap, Early Bough, Romanstem, Maiden's Blush, Tallman Sweeting, Milam Golden Seedling, Paradise Winter Sweet, Baily, or Patterson's Sweet, Limber Twig, Early Pennock, Domine, Keswick Codlin. The Rawles Jannette or Never-Fail of New-England in many localities was half killed. The Tulpehocking, about three-fourths destroyed; Red Rambo, three-fourths injured; the White Rambo, but little; the Michael Henry Pippin, totally destroyed. I own an orchard of about 300 trees, but no nursery, and living north of the parallel of 42°, I think I have had an opportunity of testing the varieties I named above. The last Winter was very severe, the thermometer sinking to 30° F. I can discover no injury to my trees except one of the Early Harvest variety, which appears to be one-half killed. My oldest trees are 11 years old this Spring, and my best bearer is the Romanite, and also the Romanstem, a native of New-Jersey, and I suppose well-known to some members of the Club. I addressed a line a few weeks ago to the Club, soliciting some information if well-decomposed oak sawdust is a good application for fruit trees, and the answer was they have had no experience. I will ask the Club if they ever applied chip manure to apple trees and what were the results. My system of treating trees is to train very low tops and cultivate the land."

Several members of the Club have used chip manure with beneficial results.

Rosebugs and Grape Blossoms.—A farmer's boy writes from Ridgefield (Connecticut, we suppose) that he accidentally ascertained that a white cloth spread over a grapevine while in bloom keeps off the rosebugs. He says: "I have often seen the rosebug spoken of as food for poultry. Will your Club tell me through THE TRIBUNE what kind of a fowl (except a toad) will feed on rosebugs, and what they can be had for by the thousand."

SOLON ROBINSON—I will answer a part of this question. I know by observation that young turkeys will eat rosebugs. I cannot say that they will gather them of their own accord from the bushes, but when gathered in a cup, which is the plan we practice to keep them from destroying the blossoms of the vines, and fed to young turkeys in a coop, they eat them freely. I have not tried the experiment, but have no doubt that young ducks also would eat rosebugs. The inference from the above, that toads eat bugs, is worthy of consideration. Toads are truly friends of the farmer, and as such should be fostered. So are crows, and skunks, for they consume an enormous quantity of beetles. As to keeping the rosebugs off the grapevines with a white cloth, I should like to know whether the cloth serves as a ...

[...]

... home. The wretchedly foul condition, however, in which much of the seed is received renders it extremely difficult to make a palatable cake for cattle, much of it being refused by beasts, owing to the quantity of earth and sand with which it is mixed."

The Horse Market

Is particularly dull just now. In fact it has been slow since early Spring when a good many farmers bought work horses in place of oxen, and carmen, draymen, express companies, etc., supplied themselves for the Summer. Speed and fine carriage horses are selling better than any others, and the number of this class now in Twenty-fourth street is large. A span of Vermont Black Hawks, rising fifteen hands high, which would travel their mile together in three minutes, were held at $1,200—probably $1,000 would buy them, while this price was asked for a single mare reputed to trot a mile in 2:45 minutes. A sorrel horse, sixteen hands, was held at $2,000, and several others at $1,000 to $1,500 each. As before observed people are running on fancy and speed just now, and the trade in high priced horses, both single and in span, is pretty good. The ordinary price for a well matched pair of good sound carriage horses, not particularly fast or fancy, is $600 to $800. For a pair of small stylish 7-year old Morgan horses, fourteen hands three inches high, dark chestnut, an offer of $1,200 was refused. There is some demand for saddle horses, for which prices range from $200 to $400. Government gets but few army horses from Twenty-fourth street, though they are paying $5 more than the Spring prices, viz: $150 for cavalry and $170 for artillery horses. Dealers say these rates are less than horses which will pass muster can be bought for in the country. The railroad and omnibus companies buy most of their horses in the country. They are not willing to pay the prices asked here for young sound horses, wanting them for $140@$150 each. Express companies are buying a better class, for which they pay $300@$500 per pair. Sales of ordinary work and farm horses are very slow, and parties sending them from the country to be kept here for sale, find the cost of keeping (50 cents per day) if not soon disposed of, eats a large hole in the prices obtained. They are bringing $125 to $175 each. Some broken-down army and omnibus horses have recently been sold for $5 to $50 each. In general, prices have advanced a little during the past month, but it is difficult to make sales.

How to do without Bean Poles.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Tell the Farmers' Club how bean poles can be dispensed with, where it is difficult to obtain them. Having no poles, but plenty of old, stout strings, I planted my limas 18 inches from a picket fence, and when they begin to run a string from a stick thrust in by the side of the hill, and fastened to the top of a picket, will satisfy them quite as well as a pole. If too ambitious, as limas usually are, I shall nip them at the top of the pickets (5½ feet) to induce side branches and pods rather than a lengthy vine. These side shoots may be accommodated with cross strings tied to the upright ones making a sort of shelving trellis for the vines.

BROOKLYN.

MOWING MACHINES.—A farmer who has ten acres of grass to cut each year, cannot afford to do without a mowing machine. The saving will more than pay interest upon the cost. Do not wait till your grass is ready to cut before you order one. The demand is often greater than the supply. Do not wait upon the plea that you are not sure which is the best machine, nor because some improvement may be made next year, or the machines may be cheaper. Go at once and look ...

[...]

... small, or thin seeds, like flax and parsnip, lose their vitality soonest; while larger sorts, or those whose germ is deeply or closely covered, as corn, wheat, and turnip, retain their vitality much the longest. The vegetable oil of some seeds, such as flax, rape, and corn, also serves as a protection, though in certain seeds it is an injury. A recent trial of turnip seed, eight years old, by a Canadian farmer, gave 68 plants for 100 seeds sown. To prove seeds, count out 50 or 100 seeds and plant them in a pot. Note how many vegetate.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

The Cotton Goods market throughout last week showed a continuance of the excitement of the two previous weeks. Prices still further advanced, especially on all heavy fabrics, the rise being from 7½ to 15 ₩ cent. The advance at present seems to halt, and there is a disposition among buyers to wait and see how far the present high prices are likely to prove permanent. Goods that have been bought on short credit by speculators are now forced upon the market at slightly below the current quotations, and this tends to partially unsettle prices; but there is such an extreme scarcity of goods that the commission houses will be but very partially, if at all, affected by these irregularities.

A material advance in the price of wool, consequent upon the rise in cotton, has produced an improved movement in the value of woolen fabrics. Heavy goods are held at an advance, which buyers have no alternative but to pay. The woolen trade continues quite active, and is satisfactory in its results to manufacturers.

The rapid advance in gold and in prices generally is producing a disposition to transact business, as far as possible, on a cash basis. A. T. Stewart & Co. have reduced the time on all their sales to thirty days, and there is a disposition among some of the leading commission houses to follow the precedent. There is no safety in selling with gold at say 175 and receiving pay with gold at say 225; and to avoid the losses attendant on such a method of transacting business, it is highly desirable that goods should be sold on the shortest possible terms of payment.

The demand for Brown Sheetings and Shirtings continues steady, in spite of the extraordinary prices. Standards are now quoted at 65@67½c. In the absence of a stock of heavy goods, the demand for medium and light fabrics has been more active, and these goods have advanced in a still greater ratio than standard makes, which we quote firm at 67½c. per yard for Atlantic Mills. Beaver Brook have advanced from 42c. to 48c.; Central Mills from 25c. to 30c.; Chattanooga (A A) 4-4 from 35c. to 50c., and (A) from 31c. to 44c. The Indian Orchard goods are 3@5c. per yard higher all around; the Live Oak are 6@12c. higher, and the Middlesex 2c.

Bleached Shirtings are very firm and in fair demand at the advanced rates. New-York Mills goods are quoted at 75c. The Arkwright water twist 4-4 goods have advanced from 55c. to 60c., and the bleached 4-4 M brand from 50c. to 55c. The Aurora Mills have advanced the price of their 36-inch goods from 26c. to 35c., and 31-inch from 22½c. to 30c., and the same advance is noticeable on the 7-8 goods made by the Barnsley Company, and the Bellows Falls have advanced to the same rate, being an improvement of 4c. ₩ yard.

Stripes, Ticks, and Denims have advanced from 4c. to 10c. ₩ yard since our last; prices are so irregular that we can give no quotations.

Printing Cloths are excited but not active. Quotations for 64x64 range from 28c. to 30c. *The Providence Journal* of Monday reports:

PRINTING CLOTHS.—Market steady. The following are the sales: 8,600 pieces, 54x60, 25c.; 13,000 pieces, 60x64, 27c., light; 2,500 pieces, 64x64, 28c.; 3,000 pieces, 64x64, 28½c.; 7,000 pieces, 64x64, 28½c.—Total, 33,600 pieces.

The trade in prints continues excited. Prices have still further advanced; quotations among the agents are so fluctuating that it is impossible to give any trustworthy prices. The following are the latest prices for prints among the jobbers: American, 34c.; Amoskeag, 31@34c.; Cocheco, 37½c.; Dunnell's, 32½c.; Manchester, 32c.; Pacific, 32c.; Philip Allen & Sons, 32½@33½c.; Richmond's, 34c.; Sprague's, 32@34c.; London Mourning (Sprague's), 32c.; Atlantic Mourning, 32c.

Delaines in dark styles are on the market, and the production is already sold close up. The price is 42½c.

There is almost nothing doing in foreign goods. Fancy styles are closing out slowly at low prices. Staple goods are generally held firmly above the views of buyers, and sales are very limited.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

RECEIPTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1864.

[...]

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 29.

5,000	U.S. 6s, 1881, Reg.	103¾	100	Bucks Co. Lead	
500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Coup.	104	1000	do.	
		103½	500	Mariposa Min. Co.	
60,000	do.	103¾	400	Hamp. & Balt.	51
70,000	do.	103¼	20	Erie Preferred Coal	
68,000	do.	103	50	do.	112
6,000	do.		20	Hudson River R. R.	
5,000	Treas. Notes, 7 3-10, Feb. and Aug.	106	50	do.	139
20,000	U.S. 6s, 1-year Cert.	93½	100	do.	139
29,000	do.		100	do. b6	139¼
5,000	Missouri State 6s	68	10	do. b15	139
5,000	do.	67½		do. b0	139
2,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to Pac. R.		500	do.	137¾
5,000	Miss. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo. R. R.	60	100	do.	138¾
20,000	Ohio & Miss. Certs.	52	700	Reading Railroad	139
60,000	do.	52½	3000	do.	139¼
3,000	Mil. & P. du C. 2d Mt.	104	200	do. b15	141½
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st Mt.	103	500	do. b30	142
5,000	do.	103½	360	Mich. Central RR.	138
20	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	238	300	Mich. So. & N. I. RR.	94½
100	do.	235	200	do.	94¾
60	Penn. Coal Co.	215	200	do.	95
100	Canton Co.	39½	500	Ill. Cen. RR. Scrip	130
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	70	850	do.	129¾
250	do.	69½	550	do.	130
100	do.	69	100	do. b10	131¼
300	do.	69½	100	do. b10	132
200	Quicksilver Mining	74½	100	do.	130½
500	do.	75	300	do. b3	131
200	do.	75½	200	Clev. & Pitts. RR.	112
300	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	133	100	do.	112½
150	do.	133½	600	do. b10	113
100	do. s10	133	250	Chicago & N. W. RR.	52
100	do.	133¾	100	do.	53½
100	do.	133½	500	Chicago & N. W. Pref.	88
25	do.	134	300	do.	88½
2000	Erie Railway	114	100	do.	88¾
200	do.	114½	100	do.	88½
100	do. s10	114	400	Clev. & Tol. RR.	144
100	do. s10	114½	450	Chic. & R. I. RR.	112¾
200	do. s10	114½	82	Chic., Bur. & Q. RR.	131
500	do.	114½	100	do.	131¾
200	do. b10	114½	18	Mil. & P. du C. RR.	71
200	do. b10	114¾	20	Mil. & P. du C. 2d Pre.	90
100	do. b15	114¾	50	Pitt., F. W. & Ch. RR.	112½
100	do. b15	114½	100	do.	112
200	do. b15	115	1200	do.	112
			100	Alton & T. H. Pref.	77½
			200	Marietta & C. 1st Pref.	74

Money Market.

WEDNESDAY, June 29—P. M.

Gold has been very irregular, selling as high as 250 during the morning. From this point under a rumor that Mr. Chase had concluded the negotiation of a loan with German capitalists, the market broke to 238, soon rallying to 243. Stocks upon the street were lower and freely offered. At the Exchange, Government securities were steady for long 6s, which were quoted at 104 for Registered, and 111½@112 for Coupons. April 7.30s, 105, and August 106@107. For 5.20s, Registered, 103@103¼, and 103@103½ for Coupons. Certificates are still lower, and quoted at 93½@93¾. Missouri 6s, 67½@¾; Canton Co., 39@½; Quicksilver Mining Co., 75@½; Minnesota, 40. Coal stocks lower. Delaware and Hudson, 234@235; Pennsylvania Coal, 213@214; Cumberland, 68½; Pacific Mail, 262; Atlantic Mail, 176@177; New-York Central, 133½@¾; Erie, 114½@¾; Erie Preferred, 112½; Hudson River, 138½@139. Harlem, 270 asked; Reading, 139½@139¾; Michigan Central, 138@139½; Michigan Southern, 95@95¼; Michigan Guaranteed, 141½@141¾; Illinois Central, 130½@131; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 112@112½; North-Western, 52½; North-Western Preferred, 88½@88¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 143¾@144; Rock Island, 112¼@112¾; Burlington and Quincy, 130@131; Prairie du Chien, 68@69; Toledo and Wabash, 69@70. Stocks have been declining throughout the day, under a pressure to sell for cash. Between cash and regular, ½ of 1 ₩ cent was freely paid upon many stocks. The demand for money, the unsettled feeling in regard to the Army of the Potomac, and the sudden variations in Gold, check all new speculations, and dispose people to close up old accounts. The closing prices were: Erie Railway, 114¼; Hudson River, 138¼; Reading, 139½; Michigan Southern, 95¼; Illinois Central, 130¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 111½; Chicago and North-Western, 52½; do. Preferred, 88; Ohio and Mississippi Certificate, 52; Mariposa, 51.

Freights are fairly active, but rates are lower. The engagements to Liverpool are 27,000 bush. Wheat at 4@4½d. in bulk and ship's bags; 500 bbls. Flour, 10½d., and per neutral, 250 bbls. Flour, 1s.; 22,000 bush. Wheat, 4¼@4½d.; 40 hhds. Tallow and 100 tcs. Lard, 12s. 6d.@15s.; per steamer, 14,000 bush. Wheat, 5d.; 1,500 half chests Tea, on private terms; 10,000 boxes Cheese, 30s.; 500 firkins Butter, 30s.; 100 tcs. Beef, 4s. 6d.; 230 pkgs. Lard, 35s. To London, 500 bbls. Flour, 1s. 6d.; 7,600 bush. Wheat, 5d.; 50 tuns Heavy Goods, 15s.@17s.6d.; per neutral, 40 tuns Tallow, 17s. 6d. To Bristol, 40 boxes Bacon, 17s.6d.@20s. To Marseilles, 1,250 pkgs. Lard, 55f. A vessel to Bristol, with 800 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. An Italian bark, 350 tuns, to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, with Lumber, at $13 in gold.

Money is still active, and nothing done under 7 ₩ cent. In numerous cases a commission is paid readily by borrowers. There is less pressure for legal tenders, but upon a peremptory demand by parties called upon to pay for the new loan, an indulgence would be requested by several banks. Stock houses are paying high rates for capital, and as much as ½ ₩ cent for ten days is reported.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, June 29, 1864.

ASHES—The market is quiet but steady at $12 for Pots, and $14 for Pearls.

COTTON—The market continues very firm, but owing to [illegible]

[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS—[illegible]

GUNNY CLOTH [illegible]

HIDES have been [illegible]

HEMP—Manilla is [illegible]

HOPS—The market [illegible]

HAY—The demand [illegible]

IRON—This market [illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LEAD continues [illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

LATHS—During [illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

OIL CAKE—The [illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

RICE—Since the [illegible]

SUGARS—The [illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SALT—Foreign [illegible]

SOAP—Castile [illegible]

SPELTER is in [illegible]

SEEDS—The [illegible]

STEARIN—[illegible]

TEAS—The [illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

TIN—Small sales [illegible]

TALLOW—The [illegible]

WOOL—This [illegible]

WHALEBONE [illegible]

ZINC [illegible]

Boston Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Cattle Market.—June 29.

[illegible]

Latest European Markets.

[illegible]

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

[illegible]

BUTTER. [illegible]

CHEESE. [illegible]

EGGS. [illegible]

FRUITS, DRIED. [illegible]

FRUITS AND BERRIES. [illegible]

HIDES, SKINS AND FURS. [illegible]

LARD AND TALLOW. [illegible]

MEATS. [illegible]

POULTRY. [illegible]

VEGETABLES. [illegible]

SUNDRIES. [illegible]

DIRECTIONS TO SHIPPERS. [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

DREW & FRENCH, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

E. & O. WARD, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS [illegible]

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THE TRIBUNE FOR 1864.

PROSPECTUS.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, first issued April 10, 1841, has to-day a larger aggregate circulation than any other newspaper published in America, or (we believe) in the world. Compelled a year since to increase the price of its several issues, or submit to the pecuniary ruin of its proprietors from the very magnitude of its circulation, it has probably since parted with some patrons to whom its remarkable cheapness was a controlling recommendation; but others have taken their places, and it has now more than Two Hundred Thousand subscribers and regular purchasers—an excess of at least Fifty Thousand over those of any rival. And this unprecedented currency it has achieved by very liberal expenditures in procuring early and authentic intelligence, by the fearless expression of convictions, by the free employment of ability and industry wherever it might contribute to excellence in any department of our enterprise, and by unshrinking fidelity to the dictates of Justice, Humanity, and Freedom.

By very large outlays for early and authentic advices by telegraph and otherwise from its own correspondents with the various armies of the Union, and by special efforts to furnish such information respecting Markets, Crops, new discoveries or improvements in Agriculture, &c., as must specially interest farmers, we have assiduously labored to make a journal calculated to meet the wants and subserve the interests of the Producing Classes. That end we have at least measurably attained; for no other newspaper exists in America or Europe which is habitually read by nearly so many farmers and their families as is THE TRIBUNE to-day. We shall labor to increase both the number and the satisfaction of this by far the most numerous class of its patrons.

During the existence of the Whig party, this paper supported that party, though always sympathizing with the more liberal, progressive, Anti-Slavery "wing" thereof. When new issues dissolved or transformed old organizations through the spontaneous uprising of the people of the Free States against the repudiation of the Missouri Restriction, THE TRIBUNE heartily participated in that movement, and was known as Republican. When the long smoldering conspiracy to divide and destroy our country or reduce it entire to complete abasement to the Slave Power culminated in overt treason and rebellion, it naturally, necessarily regarded resistance to this conspiracy as paramount to all other considerations, and devoted all its energies and efforts to the maintenance of our Union. In every great controversy which has divided our country, it has been found on that side which naturally commands the sympathy and support of the large majority of school-houses and the decided minority of grog-shops, and so doubtless will be to the last.

Ardently desiring and striving for the early and enduring adjustment of our National distractions, THE TRIBUNE leaves the time, the nature and the conditions of that adjustment implicitly to those lawfully in authority, confiding in their wisdom and patriotism, anxious to aid them to the utmost in their arduous responsibilities and not to embarrass them even by possibility. Firmly believing in the Apostolic rule—"First pure, then peaceable"—holding that the total and final extirpation of Slavery is the true and only absolute cure for our National ills—that any expedient that stops short of this can have but a transient and illusory success—we yet propound no theory of "reconstruction" and indorse none that has been propounded by another—neither Sumner's, nor Whiting's, nor any of the various Copperhead devices for achieving "Peace" by surrendering the Republic into the power of its traitorous foes—but, exhorting the American People to have faith in their Government, to reenforce their armies and replenish their treasury, we believe that, if they but do their duty, a benign Providence will in due time bring this fearful struggle to such a close as will best subserve the true greatness of our country and the permanent well-being of mankind.

The present session of Congress will be an exceedingly important one, and we have made ample arrangements to lay before our readers what is going on in Washington, both in Congress and in the Departments.

We respectfully solicit the subscriptions and active exertions of our friends, and of all whose views and convictions accord substantially with ours.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1863.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	3 cents.
Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues)	$8.

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Any larger number, *addressed to names of subscribers*, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of [illegible]

[illegible]

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1864. [illegible]

250 RARE RECEIPTS—[illegible]

LETTER OF ADVICE FOR LADIES. [illegible]

BROOKS' PATENT WRITING, WORK [illegible]

DISEASES of the NERVOUS, SEMINAL, [illegible]

EVERY FARMER, MECHANIC and BUSINESS MAN, should have one of my INTEREST TABLES at 6 and 7 per cent. for any time under six years. The most convenient ever published. Sent anywhere for 30 cents. Address S. W. PAYNE, Williamsport, Pa.

To Farmers and Others.

SANFORD & MALLORY'S FLAX AND HEMP DRESSERS are no longer an experiment. Over 200 No. 1 Brakes have been sold and are in PRACTICAL USE.

A pamphlet will be sent, free of charge, by writing JOHN W. QUINCY, Agent, No. 98 William-st., New-York.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

[New Testimonials will be published each week.]

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED DURING THE PAST YEAR.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., March 26, 1864.

MESSRS. MALLORY & SANFORD—*Gentlemen*: It gives me great pleasure to testify to the general excellency of your Patent Flax Brake. I have been operating one for the past four months, and am satisfied it will do all that is claimed for it. They readily break the number of pounds per day which you claim in your pamphlet, and the flax leaves the machine perfectly straight. The Brake can readily be adjusted to hard or tender flax as the case may be, and with ordinary attention I consider the probability of the machine getting out of order very remote. I am very truly yours,

HORATIO G. FISHER.

STITTSVILLE, N. Y., March 22, 1864.

MESSRS. MALLORY & SANFORD—*Gentlemen*: You ask our opinion in regard to your Flax Machine; we can say with pleasure that we are highly pleased with it; we find no difficulty in breaking for four dressers, and they say they never dressed after so perfect a machine for breaking. As this is the first season of our experience in the Flax business, we are not qualified to speak of our own knowledge of its superior qualities over the old machines. Yours truly, &c.,

ATWOOD & BRIDENBECKER.

KINGWOOD, Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 2, 1864.

MESSRS. MALLORY & SANFORD—*Gentlemen*: I have been using your valuable Patent Flax Brake for the last three months to my entire satisfaction. I have more than realized my expectations both in regard to the quantity and quality of work done. I regard it as one of the greatest inventions of the present day. From experiments made I believe the saving to be fully one-fourth in fiber over the old hand-brakes heretofore in use in this part of the country; it not only increases the quantity but it greatly improves the quality of flax, which enables the seller to obtain the highest market rates. Another important consideration is the small amount of power it requires to break a given amount in a given time.

Yours respectfully, WILSON BRAY.

WOODSTOCK FLAX FACTORY, MILTON, Morris Co., N. J., March 26, 1864.

MESSRS. MALLORY & SANFORD—*Gentlemen*: I have used one of your Patent Flax Brakes (No. 3) since the first of January last, and will say that it far exceeds my expectations: it not only breaks the straw thoroughly, but it keeps it perfectly straight, without any waste. Another great advantage it possesses is that two boys, 11 and 13 years old, can break as fast as one man can scutch the same. I consider it one of the greatest saving machines of the age. Wishing you success in this great invention, I am truly yours, ELIAS C. TALMADGE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—One of the best and most desirable Farms in Seneca County, [illegible]

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—[illegible]

SUPERIOR FARM LANDS.—[illegible]

The Remedy of the Age.

THE CELEBRATED "TROPICAL BALSAM," [illegible]

Medical.

JULIUS G. POHLÉ, M. D., Formerly of and Successor to DR. JAMES R. CHILTON & Co., [illegible]

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.—[illegible]

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS. [illegible]

RIGG'S AFRICAN FEVER AND AGUE [illegible]

THE Miasma and foul vapors [illegible]

Musical Instruments.

DECKER BROTHERS' NEW PATENT [illegible]

STEINWAY & SONS—[illegible]

Employment.

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible]

$75 A MONTH.—AGENTS WANTED [illegible]

$100 PER MONTH.—ACTIVE and [illegible]

Financial.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN OF $200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent in coin is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent specie securities of all solvent Governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan, will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES at Washington, and the ASSISTANT TREASURERS at New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, 4 Wall-st.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, 23d-st. & B'way.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5 Nassau-st.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, 338 3d-av.
SIXTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, 6th-av. & B'dway.
NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, 363 Broadway.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, 240 Broadway.
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, 71 Duane-st.
NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF NEW-YORK, 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks) will furnish further information on application, and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & Co., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent BONDS of 1881 with promptness and on favorable terms.

Also BUY and SELL at market rates all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. 12 mos. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,
U. S. TWO-YEAR 5 per cent LEGAL TENDER NOTES,
U. S. 6 per cents, COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. 5 PER CENT 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand for immediate delivery an assortment of BONDS of this NEW LOAN.

VERMILYE & Co.

NORTH CLEAR CREEK GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, Gilpin County, Colorado Territory.

TRUSTEES.
Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, esq.,
T. B. BUNTING, esq.,
A. G. BODFISH, esq., Colorado.

President—Hon. JOHN A. DIX.
Treasurer—JOSEPH FRANCIS, esq.
Counsel—CHARLES F. BLAKE, esq.

The property of this Company consists of 2,232½ feet on the GROUND HOG, GREGORY No. 2, SIMMONS, CONCORD, and other celebrated developed gold-bearing lodes in the best mining district of Colorado. Also the Henderson Mill, now running and in excellent order. Capital Stock, $1,000,000; Whole number Shares, 100,000. Par, $10. A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the Company, No. 69 Beaver-st., New-York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company.

HOLMAN & CROZIER, MINING BROKERS, No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. GOLD AND SILVER MINING CLAIMS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JOSEPH W. HOLMAN, Colorado Ter.
HIRAM P. CROZIER, New-York.

NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, No. 11[illegible] Broadway (1st floor, Trinity Building), New-York, pay special attention to the COLLECTION OF PAY, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, and the PROCURING OF PENSIONS.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN GOLD PEN CO., Manufacturers of GOLD PENS and PENCIL CASES of every description.
Sole manufacturers of the celebrated ANGULAR NIBBED PEN.
AGENTS WANTED throughout the country. Extra inducements offered. Large discount made to the trade.
Send for our Descriptive Circular.
AMERICAN GOLD PEN CO., No. 200 Broadway, New-York City.

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—CLARK'S ONGUENT.—A POWERFUL STIMULANT.—Each packet warranted to produce a full set of Whiskers or Mustaches in six weeks upon the smoothest face, without stain or injury to the skin. Any person using this Onguent and finding it not as represented (by informing me of the fact) can have their money returned to them at any time within three months from day of purchase. Price $1. Sent, sealed and post-paid, to any address on receipt of the money. Address A. C. CLARK, P. O. Drawer No. 118, Albany, N. Y.

DURYEA'S MAIZENA RECEIVED TWO PRIZE MEDALS (From Juries 3 and 4) at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862; AT THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT HAMBURG, JULY, 1863, RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL FOR ITS GREAT DELICACY AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD. Can be served up in an infinite variety of delicious dishes. Sold by all Grocers, with directions. SEND FOR A PAMPHLET WITH 50 RECEIPTS, WHICH WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION BY LETTER OR OTHERWISE TO WM. DURYEA, Agent, No. 166 Fulton-st., N. Y.

SMITH & RAND, Manufacturers of ORANGE RIFLE and ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER, of superior Strength and Cleanness. OFFICE No. 170 BROADWAY, New-York.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH, and CORN-STARCH, for PUDDINGS, &c., *are Perfectly Pure.* THEY HAVE THE NATURAL GOLDEN TINGE, and not the chalk-white of the common starches, produced by blea[illegible]

POLITICAL BANNERS, FLAGS AND EMBLEMS. All kinds at BOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., N. Y.

CARPET WARP, Colored and Uncolored, FIRST AND SECOND QUALITY, TWINE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE. H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 MAIDEN-LANE.

U. S. MAIL CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP CO.—A First-class Steamer leaves New-York on the [illegible] 13th, and 23d of each month, (if these dates fall on Sunday, then the Monday after.) Avoid imposition and delay by applying to D. B. ALLEN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNCLAIMED MONEY—70,000 PERSONS WANTED TO CLAIM MONEY, ESTATES, which have been advertised since 1704. Fee to search name in Registry, $2. All letters must be prepaid. [illegible] Co., Unclaimed Money and Property Registry, No. 17[illegible] lotte-st., London, England.

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—Circulars obtained by addressing AMOS DEAN, Albany, N. Y.

$2 PER DAY for BOARD at DUFOUR HOUSE, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, near California boats, and altogether most central location in New-York.